J. W. BRAY

New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

—We have no news of importance from Gen. Burnside's army. The railroad from Acquia Creek has been completed. Over the Rappahannock, in plain sight from our signal stations, the Rebels are extending and increasing the number of their earthworks. There are various reports about their strength; some say that Bragg's army has come up, and that Jackson is close at hand; but there is nothing known for certain except that they have a large and constantly increasing force, and show every disposition to make a determined resistance to the crossing of our troops. The cheers and yells of the Rebel troops in their camps across the river can be heard daily with great distinctness on our front and right flank. They differ from those of our men by irregularity and peculiar sharpness and shrillness. Five gunboats are said to have gone up the Rappahannock nearly to Fredericksburg and opposite the Rebel right wing. Our correspondent near Fredericksburg, under date of the 30th, says that the Rebels still continue to fortify vigorously on their second line. It is believed in our official quarters that the Rebel force about Fredericksburg and within call near enough to concentrate against us when we cross the river is from 100,000 to 125,000. The President, the War Department and Gen. Burnside are united in the view that the army must not go into Winter quarters. The present delay, owing to certain changes in the situation, is only to take such steps as will insure the vigorous and successful prosecution of the campaign when it reopens. Under Monday's date we learn that vegetables are greatly needed in our army, and scurvy and fevers are increasing from their lack. Cannonading was heard down the Rappahannock on Sunday night—supposed to have been firing by gunboats. The very latest information from Gen. Burnside is to the effect that a battle is hourly expected.

—The court martial trying Fitz John Porter met again yesterday, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brig.-Gen. Roberts, Inspector-General of Pope's army, and read. In connection with the violation of the Ninth Article of War, he is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior in front of the enemy—failing to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank or rear; permitting one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of the 30th of August. He is also charged with a violation of the Fifty-second Article of War, in refusing to attack the enemy while within sight of the field, and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle; then and there shamefully disobeying and retreating from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make, to secure a decisive victory, &c. To these charges Gen. Porter pleaded not guilty.

—Our special correspondent with Gen. Sigel's forces sends an account of an important reconnoissance by Gen. Stahel through Aldie's and Snicker's Gaps, to ascertain the truth about Jackson's movements. Gen. Stahel scoured the country almost to Winchester, and found that Jackson had certainly gone South. At Snicker's Ferry Gen. Stahel ran upon a detachment of Rebel cavalry, routed them, captured numbers of horses and cattle, pursued to Berryville, broke up their camp, chased them to within four miles of Winchester, captured all of the officers and 40 privates of White's battalion, and altogether cost them a loss of 50 in killed and wounded. Our side lost 15 in all.

—A large number of Colonels in Gen. Burnside's army have been officially recommended for Brigadier-Generals and Brigadiers for Major-Generals within the past week. Under the present organization, four Corps are commanded by Brigadier-Generals, and several divisions by Colonels. Brig.-Gen. Wilcox still commands the Ninth Corps. Gen. Sturgis, now commanding one of his divisions, is reported to have sent in a protest against this, claiming to rank him, on the ground that the action of the President in dating Wilcox's commission back past a regular session of Congress to the period of the first Bull Run engagement was illegal. The question excites much interest among officers.

—A body of Rebel cavalry, said to be Hampton's Legion, crossed the Rappahannock on the 28th ult., surprised two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, near Hartwood, and captured nearly the whole of them, after a brief skirmish. Another dispatch says the two companies belonged to the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and were out on a reconnoissance at the time. Jackson was supposed to be at Culpepper on Friday, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburg to re-enforce Lee. The roads in the vicinity of Falmouth are improving.

—A large contraband trade is still carried on across the Potomac from Maryland into Virginia, the blockade of the Potomac amounting practically to nothing. Col. Cargi, of the 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, on a recent scouting expedition, captured ten men and quite a large amount of whisky, tea, sugar, shoes, calico and other contraband goods, but paroled the prisoners, not wishing to weaken his forces by detailing the requisite number of men to guard them. He says that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of these goods, so essential to the Rebels, are being smuggled across the river every month.

—The War Department has caused the arrest of Major Spaulding of the 50th New-York Engineer Volunteers, and the other officers who were with him in the recent transportation of the pontoon train from this point to Falmouth, Va. It is alleged that Major Spaulding started with the train two and a half days later than he should have started, and was five days on the road longer than was necessary.

—The Rebels, in anticipation of our crossing the river on Tuesday, began to destroy the railroad south of Fredericksburg. A few shots from Farleigh's 2d New-York Battery stopped their amusement and drove them away.

—An expedition under Com. Foxhall A. Parker recently made an invasion of Mob-Jack Bay, on the Chesapeake, a little north of the York River. They destroyed several vessels, twelve salt works, &c.

—Last Tuesday our picketsnear Williamsburg captured eighty Rebels who were sent to Fortress Monroe.

—The railroad from Acquia Creek to Falmouth was completed on the 27th ult.

—A correspondent writing from Gen. Sumner's headquarters, opposite Fredericksburg, Nov. 21, says:

"Two Rebel batteries, or sections of batteries, are in full view, and about sunset last evening a full regiment of Rebel cavalry walked their horses leisurely along the brink of the river, watered them, and then walked off as coolly as if the Grand Army of the Potomac was not within fifty miles of them. The crowd of soldiers standing on this side could have pelted every man of them with stones, and many felt much inclined to do so, but were restrained by the positive orders of the officers to offer them no insult. As these Rebel cavaliers walked along, staring us in the face, some of them asked us how we liked the election of Ben. Wood?—what we thought of the New-York election?—when Seymour was coming down to see Jeff. Davis?—and told us to send John Van Buren to Richmond, and they would make him a Major-General. If Ben. Wood and John Van Buren consider themselves complimented by anything said by these Rebels, they are welcome. I have given the questions in the order in which the entire party on this side of the river heard them, and have not altered a word. The only answers I heard returned were that they could all go to a region supposed to be intensely hot, and to have been, according to Milton, prepared originally for Rebels."

Department of the Ohio.

—The 2d Virginia Cavalry, Col. Paxton, recently made a very dashing and successful scout in the vicinity of Lewisburg. The troops left Camp Piatt, ten miles from Charleston, on Monday, the 24th ult. From that time they marched two hundred and ten miles in seventy hours, passing over in the route four spurs of the Gauley Mountains—the Gauley, Cranberry, Cherry, and Cold Knob. Part of the march was through a pelting snow-storm. Col. Paxton came upon the enemy in the vicinity of Frankfort, attacked them with vigor, and after a short fight defeated him, capturing two commissioned officers, 108 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 100 horses, between 200 and 300 stand of arms, burned his camp and all his equipage, all his stores, and four wagons. Col. Paxton did not lose a man. The Rebel prisoners belonged to Jenkins's, Ashby's and Jackson's Cavalry.

—Gen. Boyle, a Kentuckian, now in command at Louisville, informs his officers that they are ordered not to permit any negroes or slaves to enter the camps, and all officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with the slaves in any way.

Department of the Cumberland.

—A dispatch from Nashville of Nov. 26 says sixty paroled Rebel officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to-day voluntarily, as did also a number of Rebel citizens. Fifty paroled Union officers and soldiers, who had surrendered in a cowardly manner to the Rebels, at different times, were marched through the streets, dressed in nightcaps, and sent to Camp Chase.

—By a dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., we learn that Col. Kirk of the 5th brigade, Sill's division, with two companies of the 3d Indiana cavalry, had a skirmish on the 27th ult. with the Rebels near Lavergne. Several Rebels were killed and wounded, and three captured. Lieut. Wood of the 30th Indiana was slightly wounded, as were also ten privates. None on our side were killed. The Rebels had several pieces of artillery. The Rebel Gen. Wheeler is said to have been wounded. We chased the Rebels several miles.

—Col. Roberts of the 42d Illinois captured the guerrilla, Capt. Porter, and several of his men near Nashville on the 27th ult.

—A correspondent with Gen. Grant's army, near Lagrange, Tenn., Nov. 20, says:

"...have increased, and indications are that they will all be sent out of the lines, and the Government be allowed to reap what profit is to be made out of the highly remunerative trade in the fleecy Southern King. An order has been issued from Grant's headquarters that all fugitive slaves now within, or that may come within our lines, be placed under the charge of Chaplain J. Eaton, jr., of the 27th Regiment Ohio Infantry, and sent to a camp at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably cared for and organized into companies, and set to work picking, ginning, and baling all cotton now outstanding in the fields. For their services the negroes are to receive $1 for every 100 pounds of Cotton picked, equivalent to $17 per bale, and every eleventh bale for ginning and packing the staple; thus insuring to them a compensation of $1 50 to $2 per day for their labor."

Department of Missouri.

—A dispatch from Cairo, of Saturday, says that the grand army of the South is in motion. Gen. Sherman left Memphis on the 26th ult.; Gen. Grant marched on the 28th; seven days' provisions, and one tent for every twenty men, was all the baggage allowed. The Rebels are retreating toward Grenada, destroying the railroad as they go. Prisoners taken recently consider the Rebel cause hopeless in the West.

—Gen. Blunt, with his division, on the 28th ult., attacked the enemy at Cane Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated, fighting, until sundown. The victory was complete. Our loss is not great. Our forces camped on the battle-field. The enemy has retired to Van Buren.

—A special dispatch from Holly Spring, dated Dec. 3, says that the Rebels evacuated Tallahatchie on the 1st inst. There was no fighting of consequence. The Rebels are believed to be in full retreat.

Department of the Cumberland.

—A Nashville dispatch says that a regular organization has been formed in Lincoln County, Tenn., to resist the conscription, and the people there fired upon the Rebel cavalry while they were conscripting. Rebel foragers are seizing the Winter meat of private families. On the 1st inst. Rebel guerrillas attacked Gen. Sill's forage train, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Department of the South.

—The U. S. transport Delaware, Capt. T. S. Cannon, arrived at this port on the 28th ult., from Port Royal, which place she left Nov. 25, with 53 cabin and 105 steerage passengers; also the U. S. mail. The epidemic prevailing for some time at Port Royal had entirely ceased. The health of the troops was improving fast, and the physical condition of the army very fine. The arrival of reënforcements was most anxiously looked for, as all are eager for an advance. Gen. Brannan is still in command of all the forces. Gen. Saxton is raising a negro brigade with considerable success. Private Lunt, of the 9th Maine Volunteers, was to be shot on Dec. 1, for desertion. A private belonging to the 6th Connecticut Volunteers was drummed out of the service and his head shaved for cowardice at the battle of "Pocotalico."

Department of the Gulf.

—We have New-Orleans papers to the 20th ult. On Saturday the 15th there was a grand Union demonstration in the city. The various clubs formed in procession and marched through the principal streets with music, banners and torches. The sidewalks, balconies and even the tops of the houses were thronged with spectators who manifested their delight by the most enthusiastic cheers. St. Charles Theater was crowded from pit to dome to hear addresses by distinguished speakers. General Butler, who was present, was loudly cheered. Ex-Mayor Barker having made a satisfactory explanation respecting a recent article in his paper has been permitted to resume its publication. In the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts, arrangements have been made to elect members to Congress, and candidates are plentiful and anxious to serve their country in the National Legislature.

—Two regiments of free colored men are now in service in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, called the 1st and 2d Louisiana Native Guards. The first is attached to Gen. Weitzel's brigade. The second colored regiment is acting as a guard to the railroad, and is scattered along from Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, to the distance of 50 or 60 miles, to protect it from any attempt of guerrillas to tear up the track. Two other colored regiments will soon be organized and ready to go into the field.

—George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, has issued a Proclamation for the election of two Members of Congress for that portion of the State of Louisiana (New-Orleans, &c.,) which is now under Union sway. The election is to be held in December and no person will be permitted to vote who shall not have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

—Gen. Butler informs his subordinates that any commissioned officer who is found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking-place, or other public house, within this Department, will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service.

Miscellaneous.

—The flag of truce boat New-York arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point on the 1st inst., with 375 prisoners, all the Rebels had at Richmond, and 40 political prisoners and 60 laborers, captured on the Alexandria railroad. From *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 29th of Nov., we learn that the small pox has made its appearance in the Danville hospitals. Jeff Davis has appointed Colonels Cobb, Dales, Iverson, and Colquit of Georgia, Brigadier-Generals. Gen. Johnson and staff have left Richmond. The Rebels complain of the Army under Burnside, and threaten prompt, swift, and effective retaliation. Abner Jackson, a prominent citizen, has been arrested and sent to jail under a charge of disloyalty. Lieut. F. M. Johnson of the 11th Maine regiment, who with four others was captured in Matthews county, while attempting to destroy the salt works, has been sent to the Libbey Prison. An immense bed of rock salt has been discovered at Opelika, Alabama. Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, in view of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, suggests the formation of a State Guard of citizens under 18 and over 45 for police duty. He urges the prompt organization of negroes for the defense of Charleston harbor. Mr. Wells has raised the frigate United States, and is now raising the Cumberland. Mobile is to be defended to the last extremity. Great preparations are being made for the military defense of North Carolina.

—A Rebel newspaper in Georgia, in mourning over Bragg's failure in Kentucky, says that had the Rebel General done his duty, "Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us our headquarters, Columbus, Ohio, might have been ... of Ohio and the Brights of Indiana have rallied to the issuing of Gen. Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could Gen. Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace into the North-Western ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace." This is a precious confession, but doubtless in the main true as to the traitors mentioned.

—We have from the Navy Department some interesting reports from our blockading vessels off the Carolina coast. Commander Parker, of the steamer Cambridge, reports the destruction of a schooner at Masonboro Inlet, a few miles north of Cape Fear; but he lost 13 men, taken prisoners by Rebels concealed on shore. While this was in progress, the gunboat Daylight drove an English bark ashore. Lieut. Commander Braine reports the capture of two English schooners. Lieut. Commander Truxton reports the seizure of a contraband schooner from Wilmington. Rear Admiral Dupont, of the flag-ship Wabash, reports the stopping of two steamers (or of one steamer twice) trying to get into Charleston.

On the 18th ult., some 4,000 Rebels, under command of Brig. Gen. Martin, made an ineffectual attempt to capture the City of Newbern, N. C. They advanced on the Trent road from Pollocksville, and succeeded in driving, after a brisk skirmish, the pickets for a short distance. About 800 Rebels then marched through the woods seven miles to capture two companies of the Massachusetts 27th and one company of the Massachusetts 24th, stationed at Bachelor's Creek, on the railroad. The Rebels met with a hot reception and were defeated, falling back in disorder and retreating on the double-quick.

—The Rebel situation in Tennessee is supposed to be about as follows: Breckinridge's division of six thousand, Cheatham's and Withers's of five thousand each are at Murfreesboro. Buckner's corps is at and around Normandy. Hardee and Polk are posted from Tullahoma to Winchester; part of Kirby Smith's army has joined Bragg. Gen. Negly thinks the enemy over fifty thousand strong in Middle Tennessee. The weight of testimony fixes their number at not exceeding forty thousand of all arms.

—If the Government is not more careful in the publishing of dismissed officers, it would be better to stop at once. We have already notes from some who were named as in disgrace, but who were regularly and honorably discharged. But the worst case is reported from Boston. Capt. Thompson of the 22d Massachusetts, reported discharged for being absent without leave, was mortally wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill, and died a few days afterward in the hospital.

—Some released Union officers, very recently from Richmond, say that the tone of the press and aspect of the people at Richmond indicate that they consider the place in great danger, and that they are aware of the strength of the National army and its determination to deal them a terrible blow. Naval officers, who had come from North Carolina report that there was great apprehension there of the capture of Weldon by Gen. Foster.

—*The Norfolk Union* says that the orders to Gen. Burnside, telegraphed to him on the evening of the 20th, reached the Rebel Gen. Lee the next day, and were by him telegraphed to Fredericksburg. This treasonable exposure of military plans must be the work of traitors who hold high places in our Government.

—A reconnoissance recently made into New Top sail Inlet, near Wilmington, N. C., resulted in the destruction of a Rebel salt works, capable of producing 500 bushels of salt per day. Four thousand inhabitants of Wilmington had gone into the Rebel army, leaving 6,000 to take care of themselves and the town. It is rumored that two gunboats are being constructed at Wilmington, but cannot be finished for want of iron to plate them. The Rebel inhabitants are disconsolate.

—Commander Worden, whose services on the Monitor have been so highly appreciated by his country, will sail from this city next week in a better ship than even the Merrimac's antagonist. His eyes are well enough for duty, and his spirits excellent. His new craft—the Ericsson battery Montauk—now at the Delamater iron-works, is nearly finished, and will be ready to fight in a few days.

—*The Grenada Appeal* of the 21st learns from several sources that the Unionists in Western Tennessee and vicinity of Holly Springs have forbidden farmers sowing wheat; declaring they will not be allowed to raise it, the Union purpose being to prohibit the production of anything but cotton.

—On the 25th ult., 250 Rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station-house and other property. They also took one company of Union soldiers prisoners.

—The Navy Department has intelligence that the pirate Alabama was expected at the Azores early in November to obtain supplies. A number of our vessels are in the vicinity.

—The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all the navigable streams in the State, appropriating $500,000 for that purpose.

—It is stated that Admiral Milne, Commander of the British North American Squadron, is on a cruise in search of the pirate Alabama.

—*The Galveston News* of the 7th inst. says that Sam Houston made a Secession speech in Brenham, Texas, lately.

—The British bark Mary, at Queenstown 19th ult., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke Oct. 30, lat. 41, long. 69 30, the English pirate steamer Alabama.

—Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the Coloncley of the First South Carolina Colored Regiment.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Thanksgiving Day in New-York has seldom been more generally nor more devoutly observed than on the 27th ult. With full hearts, thankful for the manifold mercies which a kind Providence has showered upon us through the year that is past, and hopeful that in His infinite goodness the evils which now overshadow our beloved country may speedily pass away with the year that is to come, the citizens of the Metropolis reverently offered up their grateful homage. The churches were unusually thronged with worshipers. Pastors prayed for an honorable and lasting peace, and all the people cried "amen." The sermons, as might be supposed, all have reference, more or less prominently, to the events of the war, and possess, therefore, unusual interest, inasmuch as they may be supposed to reflect, in a measure, the popular opinion of this community. ... There were comparatively few ... demonstrations, and no scenes of disorder to mar the general harmony. While the wealthy and the well-to-do did justice to the traditions of the day at home, they did not forget the poor and lowly around them. From ten thousand ... sources there flowed ... through public and through private channels a bountiful stream of good things into the lap of indigence and helplessness. All our charitable institutions contributed to the good cheer of their inmates, and thousands of noble souls found their greatest delight, in ministering to the wants and looking upon the happiness of their less favored fellow-creatures.

—The New-York Soldiers' Relief Association, organized during the past summer by members of Congress and other prominent citizens from New-York, residing temporarily in Washington, is now greatly in need of money and supplies for the sick and wounded New-York soldiers now lying in our hospitals. Apart from the labors of the Sanitary Commission, a great field of usefulness is open for State organizations, such as New-York and most of the other loyal States now have here in operation. As the hospitals are now filled with suffering soldiers, at least one-fifth of whom enlisted from New-York, and as these may be soon replaced by others from the battle-field, it is suggested by gentlemen warmly interested in their behalf that Town and Country Auxiliary Associations be formed, to send forward at once, not only "substantial aid," but a goodly supply of those "little nameless comforts" which their sons would enjoy on a sick-bed at home, but which no Government, however thoughtful, can be expected to provide.

—The Police Commissioners on Monday made their decision in the case of Superintendent Kennedy, charged with improper conduct in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Brinsmade. They find that she was arrested and detained in custody by Provost-Marshal Baker in Washington, and by his order brought to New-York with the request that she should be detained till transportation to New-Orleans could be provided for her. After reciting other facts developed by the trial, the Superintendent is censured for the detention of Mrs. Brinsmade without warrant or order in writing by competent authority, for omitting to make application to the War Department for instructions in respect to Mrs. Brinsmade, and for using the Station-House for an unusual purpose without the consent of the Board. A final resolution declares that the Superintendent, by his earnest zeal, his fidelity, and the ability he has shown in the discharge of his arduous duties, has the entire confidence of the Board of Police.

—The result of the city election in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th, was a signal triumph of the Republican party. The Democrats nominated their strongest man, Col. Jno. R. Riding, a former mayor and ex-Congressman, and a man who has most freely criticised the acts of the Administration and the prosecution of the war. The Republicans nominated, at the largest caucus ever held in Portsmouth, Jonathan Dearborn, esq., Naval Officer of the port of Portsmouth, who was elected by a largely increased Republican majority. The City Government is Republican by heavy majorities.

—Dover, N. H., held a charter election on the 25th ult., Col. William F. Estes, the Republican candidate for mayor, being elected by a large majority. The Republican ticket throughout the city was generally successful. Mr. Estes is President of the New-Hampshire Agricultural Society, is an extensive real estate owner and a business man of large experience. He has filled several offices of trust in the city and State.

—Venerable Yale College presents this session a total of 617 students, 460 in the academical department, and 157 in the departments of theology, law, medicine, philosophy and the arts. The senior class is the largest, consisting of 122 pupils. The faculty and staff of instruction comprises 38 members, including the president, professors, librarian and special teachers.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture has ordered, through the Hon. Wm. Slade, our Consul at Nice, a quantity of the best wheat in Southern France. He has also addressed a letter to our Minister at Stockholm, requesting that a supply of black oats for seed be forwarded to this country; also, to our Consul at Ravel, Russia, for a quantity of Russian rye of a superior quality.

—By the arrival of the Union at this port on Tuesday, we have news from Havana to Nov. 25. There had been a number of arrivals of French vessels at Havana from Vera Cruz, but without important news. The French were to delay warlike operations against Puebla and Mexico until January or February, owing, it is thought, principally to the bad roads and the lack of draught cattle. Forey has issued another proclamation, of the same tenor as the preceding one. The number of French disembarked at Havana, up to Nov. 14, amounted to 30,000. The rich Province of Sonora was to be occupied by 8,000 men. From Venezuela we learn that the rebellion in Maracaibo had not yet been suppressed.

—Private advices from Mexico state that the French army cannot leave its present position for the want of transportation, and that orders have been sent here for the purchase, in the United States, of 1,000 mules, with the requisite harness, and 500 wagons. The army will not, therefore, move until these purchases are made and the mules and wagons reach the army.

—The Board for the Equalization of Taxes in this State have fixed the taxable property at $1,449,303,948, and the tax for 1862 at $6,884,193 75. The rate is 4.75 mills, or $4 75 on every $1,000. Of this, three-quarters of a mill is for schools, one mill for canals, one mill for general purposes, and two mills for the United States or war purposes.

—Loyal Kentuckians at Washington protest against the retention in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a salary of $1,800 a year, of an editor of *The Louisville Journal*, who, instead of performing his clerical duties, has continued, since his appointment, to assist in the management of that semi-loyal sheet. Mr. Etheridge has the power of removal.

—Political classification among the Missouri Pukes is somewhat amusing. In St. Louis they ignore the old terms of Republican and Democrat, and even the accommodating designation of Unionists. Instead of these, they have "Claybank" for Republican-Unionists, "Charcoal" for Emancipationists, and "Chocolate" for Democrats.

—Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Lands and Places, and a well known Democratic politician of the First Ward, was shot on Saturday morning during a political altercation in the street. He died in the afternoon. The shot was fired by Dennis P. Sullivan, who was posting bills for an aldermanic candidate. He is under arrest.

... we have dates from Laguayra to the ... inst., and from Porto Cabello to the 11th. From Capt. T. we learn that the Venezuelan Government has a strict blockade on the port of Maracaibo. Nothing of further interest has transpired.

—The Hon. Luther Hanchett, member of Congress from the IId District of Wisconsin, has just died from brain fever. Mr. Hanchett was reëlected at the recent election to represent the VIth District. He was a Republican.

—The stable of the New-York Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Furman street, Brooklyn, was burned on Wednesday night. One man and 20 horses were destroyed. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

—On Dec. 1 the law requiring stamps on telegraphic dispatches went into effect. The stamps, which can be bought at the telegraph offices, must be affixed, and then canceled by writing thereon the initials of the persons sending the dispatch, and the date.

—By orders from Washington, all the political prisoners were released from Fort Warren on the 27th ult. Many of them left for their homes the same night, among whom was Marshal Kane of Baltimore.

—The only candidate for any considerable office in Iowa elected by the Democrats at the November election was Col. H. H. Trimble for Judge of the IId District. He was wounded at Pea Ridge, and sympathy for his disability secured his success.

—The official vote in the St. Louis District gives Blair 153 majority over Knox for Congress. It is stated that Knox will contest the seat. The Radical Emancipation ticket in St. Louis is elected by an average majority of 1,300.

—The official figures of canal tolls in the State of New-York from the opening of navigation to Nov. 22, 1862, foot up $5,080,456. For the same time in 1861 they were $3,855,396.

—The total returns of votes cast by the Wisconsin volunteers, at their distant and home camps, for candidates in that State, foot up 8,219, of which 6,219 were for the Republican-Union ticket.

—It is reasserted that the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, will soon resign that position to accept the position of United States District Judge for the District of Illinois and Indiana.

—The Hon. Edward P. Buffinton, Republican, has been reëlected Mayor of Fall River, Mass., by 350 majority over Leander Borden, the Citizens' candidate.

—George B. Upton having declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of Boston, F. W. Lincoln has been selected, and accepts.

—The Hon. E. P. Buffington, the present Mayor, has been nominated for reelection by the Republicans of Fall River, Mass.

—The Hon. Frank Blair, jr., has resigned his seat in the present Congress to take command of a brigade of our troops at Helena.

—The first General Council of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States was to meet at Augusta, Ga., on the 19th inst.

—The Rev. Morgan Dix, successor to the late Rev. Dr. Berrian, as Rector of Trinity Parish in this city, was formally installed on Saturday.

—In Norwich, Conn., yesterday, the Republican charter ticket was (with a single exception) elected.

—The Canals of New-York are to be closed on the 10th inst.

CORRECTION.—Through an unlucky perversity of the types, our list of Congressmen on another page makes Mr. Bingham of Ohio, a Democrat, and George K. Shiel of Oregon, a Republican. Mr. Shiel is a Democrat, and Mr. Bingham a Republican.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Eve., Dec. 3, 1862.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning parts of two companies, numbering in all 60 men, belonging to the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court-House, were attacked by about 300 Rebels, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats at a point some distance this side of the Court-House, thus getting between this command and the main body of the cavalry. Forty out of the sixty escaped, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Capt. Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known.

The enemy left three dead. Citizens living in King George County, and who had applied for guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly dealt with without reference to rank:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 190.—Capt. George Johnston, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having, by his negligence, continued, after repeated warning from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct.

The commanding General hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. Sylvester Conway of Fredericksburg.

Deserters from the Rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by Gen. Lee that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise to do duty barefooted.

What the Army is Waiting for—Immediate Objects—The Change of Situation since Burnside reached the Rappahannock—Re-enforcements—Feeling of the Troops about the coming Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

Dark, lowering clouds forewarn of muddy roads. The air is freighted with white snow-flakes, and chill, shivering prophecies of Winter. Still we rest, and are likely to rest for days to come.

"What is the army waiting for?" asks the country which has sacrificed so much, and felt so long the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

Attempting to answer, I violate no official confidences, for I am the depository of none. I give no information to the Rebels, for I only cite facts which they know as well as we.

To capture Richmond, to possess East Tennessee and cut its great railroad artery, to open the Mississippi and clear its valley, are obviously the keys to success, the immediate aims of the Government.

Preparations for the two latter movements are nearly complete, under Rosecrans, Grant, McClernand, and Porter—men in the habit of accomplishing what they undertake.

Richmond, however trifling its mere military value, has been so long our objective point that it is an absolute political necessity. And its attainment is morally certain to accomplish our prime military object, the defeat and destruction of the Rebel army.

It is vitally important that when the columns move they all move in concert. Press the enemy simultaneously at every point. Strike all the blows ...

Our Western columns are not quite ready; ... is the Army of the Potomac.

Had it been possible Burnside would have pushed forward instantly when we arrived here. The Rebel army was divided and scattered. We had the interior line, and would have fought it in detail, or reached Richmond before it.

Now it is concentrated on our front, all save the ubiquitous Stonewall Jackson. The main force of the enemy, his veteran troops, his largest, most reliable army, is within striking distance of the Rappahannock, on our road to Richmond.

That road will be difficult enough at best. We shall have mud to contend with, lines to keep open, and streams to cross, in the face of an enemy—the most formidable undertaking of war. Every mile will take us further from our base and carry the Rebels nearer theirs.

Sigel with the Grand Reserve is left behind, out of striking distance. Without him this army is much smaller than the popular estimate of it, much smaller than that with which McClellan went to the Peninsula. The country says with Napoleon, "Ask me for anything but time." We delay here that we may not lose time hereafter. A great disaster to the Army of the Potomac would cost months to repair it.

We wait, then, for re-enforcements. Without risks we cannot have war (a truth which the late commander, with all his military knowledge, never learned), but we cannot afford any unnecessary hazard. When we do advance we must be able to move "in the order of an army, and with the weight of a nation." Like the old Roman legion, if our first line is shattered and our second driven back, we must have a third line that is invincible, to turn the tide.

Our force must be large enough to carry fortifications, not by siege but by storm; not to outmaneuver the enemy, to fight him in detail, or to fight a drawn battle—but to crush him, to defeat and annihilate him, to roll through and over him, into Richmond by its mere momentum.

The army cannot believe that we are to repeat the old, disastrous folly of dividing our forces instead of concentrating them, of sending off detached expeditions to unimportant points before the immediate, vital object of this army is accomplished, of making arrangements for the enemy to beat us again in detail, through celerity of movement upon interior lines.

It is doubtless settled that we are to receive reënforcements. In God's name give us men enough. The volunteers and their officers are sick and weary of strategy and profound military combinations. In view of the Peninsular campaign, the siege of Corinth, and the general experience of the war, they believe with Macaulay "that the military art is no very profound mystery; that its principles are the principles of plain good sense; that a quick eye, a cool head, and a stout heart will do more to make a General than all the diagrams of Jomini."

They have a commander who, like Grant, has been successful, perhaps because, like Grant, his only policy has been to move on the enemy's works, to win by prompt, hard, decisive fighting. In spite of a handful of malignants, who praised McClellan's "energy" for eighteen months, and began to talk about Burnside's "slowness" before he had been in command eighteen hours, they have full confidence in him.

Give them numbers enough to inspire confidence in themselves, and you shall see a march to Richmond which will epitomize in a single month all the splendid fighting, the patient endurance, the heroic labor they have displayed in the past. Instead of barren victories and fruitless bloodshed, you shall see compensating, crowning triumph, with the old Flag planted in the Rebel capital. A. D. R.

At places where full Clubs cannot be formed for either THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the subscribers for the two editions can unite, thus coming within our terms.

—Henry Alexander, jr., Republican, has been elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., by 596 majority over Willis Phelps, Democrat. The entire City Government is Republican, except City Clerk, both candidates being Democrats. Albert T. Folsom, the present incumbent, was elected by 438 majority.

—George Howland, jr., Republican, has been elected Mayor of New-Bedford without opposition.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1862.

Our subscribers are reminded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is always stopped at the expiration of the time paid for. In these existing times we promise no effort to be without an newspaper a single week, and our subscribers will do well to renew their subscriptions in season.

To our Subscribers and Friends.

The great advance which has recently taken place in the price of Paper of all kinds is doubtless already known to some of our readers. We have not hitherto troubled them with regard to it, because we have shrinked a little from its very severity in the nature and extent, and would seem from survey. But the pressure becomes plain of Cotton, emerging up from all of blanket-Paper exhibitions, capable of being spun and woven into fabrics, has at length affected Cotton Rags, especially White ones, which are largely purchased for reduction, by machinery to a Cotton condition, whence they are spun into yarn and woven into fabrics for use. Rags, therefore, are another one of the material mainly relied on for Paper, for Printing Paper has carried up the price of Rags proportionately and to such extent that we should to-day sell the White Paper we have used during the current year for many thousands of dollars more than we could have paid for it at Wholesale. In other words, we are sending out our papers at rates which only yield us a loss on every one, yet we and as our circulation is large and our price lower than those of any contemporary, our loss are hundreds of all, and the general calamity which has occasioned by the War for the Union forbids the hope of making up this loss by increased receipts from advertising.

We have not made, nor expected to make, money by our business during the existence of this War. We pay our duty and business taxes, and our share of Taxes in the light of our contribution. But we cannot afford to promulgate our business at the heavy loss that impends on our future publication. We hope we can so, and we believe our friends desire it. We will try and manage at very low prices for our sheet in other respects, we hope to make up the loss on the heavier days to cross. But there is no reasonable prospect of Cheap Paper during the year immediately before us, and we do not see how we can meet loss with increased prices for our several sheets. Some are best continued by the pressure of want to determine their existence, others for a season; and though we believe most of them should cease only and gradually succeed to a more either directive, we shall cheerfully acquiesce in the choice, trusting to counsel our interlocutors as an early for location.

We might probably have arranged with our non-Immediate friends in business for a simultaneous and equal advance on our prices; but we would claim that a distinct, or the difficulty of our patrons which we do the find and which they would large reason to regret. Let us, therefore, hope that we have fixed our rates for the current year, and we will enable us to keep our work for nothing.

All subscriptions on the way to us before the receipt of this article shall be credited at the old rates, and, with from issue, we shall charge, from and after Monday, 8th inst., the following rates:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy.....3 cents.
Ship Subscribers, stamped by Carriers.....18 cents each.
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One Copy, one year.....$3.
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Twenty Copies, one year.....$42.50.
An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and upwards.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year.....$2.
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Five Copies, one year.....$8.
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Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each, one year, or $1 25 each, if sent in clubs of ten.

Twenty Copies, to one address, one year, $25, and one large premium at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Back numbers of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent. To clubs of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis.

Address,

THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Building, New-York.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the Message we lay before our readers, we find to great our list, it is but proper to be tried as cure should have one among its readers in which integrity, patriotism, and a shinbinding devotion to the noblest ends, are May and do confess, that we have in Abraham Lincoln. To disparage his abilities, criticise his statesmanship, pronounce him too full here or too slow there, may not be difficult, but those who live on loyal American who distrusts his earnest desire to serve and save the Union When faction, seeking to stop just above Treason, affirms that the War for the Union is only prosecuted for the Aggrandisement of contractors and jobbers—that those who most earnestly support the Federal Government are quite as responsible for the Rebellion as those who fomented, inaugurated, and still uphold it—it is not surprising that a presence in the foreground of some men who refused to lift a finger to defend Treasure, Fortress and Civil War to be seriously prepared—when he has foreseen, contemplated, he stood with the architects of ruin and entered into the pause in their and counsel—who hesitated to stand blood, and—who hesitated at political and special controversy, will absolutely forced to do so by the recognition for Discussion concerning the Days—and who, from that moment to the present, has been earnest only to secure a reform, of the existent possible amount, to the good cause of Law, Order, and Peace.

Mr. Lincoln's Message discusses many topics of grave interest and embodies many important suggestions; but the interest of one subject absorbs all other, and the discussion of it is not so far blended with the hourly approval or spurned with execration as the reader substantially agrees with or dissents from his views on this point. Essentially, the President sees and proclaims that *Slavery has become the impregnable fort of the American Treason, and that the Slave Power must die in order that the Republic may live.* And this is no obviously, so glaringly true, that the historian will have difficulty in realizing that it was ever greatly disputed.

It seems incredible that human nobility should be equal to the task of misrepresenting the President's position. "He has not pledged to prosecute the war to the sole end of restoring the Integrity of the Constitution and Union"—Most certainly he is; and that is just what he is doing. It is precisely what he means when the Slave Power is the chief, the fundamental obstacle to such restoration, that he is compelled to grapple with it as a main encounter. It is Slavery—nothing under heaven—that alone the loyal people of Maryland, Missouri, and of Delaware also—the bonds of lively sympathy with the Confederate States, have a great majority of the Free States of those States, living uncursed by the daily presence of human Settlers, and who would have been loyal. It is Slavery, and nothing else, that makes Old Dominion, once a den of treason, while West Virginia, on the contrary, having few slaves, is staunchly loyal. It is Slavery which fretters the people of Tennessee, making her Eastern division a stronghold of Unionism, while Middle and West Tennessee are cankered with treason. So in Missouri, every county wherein Slavery was predominant has arrayed itself against the Government its youth to avail the Rebel armies, while the Free Counties remain comparatively loyal under the old flag. Hence, a healthy amount of Unionism in Northern Alabama and Mississippi, while the Slave Counties are Rebel; hence Unionism struggling to the surface in Western Texas, but crushed and drowned in Eastern; hence Unionism outspoken in New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, but none to speak of (among Whites) on the cotton plantations whereby these cities are surrounded. Slavery is the mainspring of Treason.

Were Slavery dead to-day, we might be now our number out of service every Union soldier, and in a few days would be entirely and speedily restored. Leave Slavery where this Rebellion found it, and you may be sure every man now in the Confederate armies, with every one who could be induced to serve in those armies, and with the Union would soon be again secured, and most ultimately full unless the Rebellion should be lifted first. Treason is in the blood of the slaveholding caste, and will never be subjugated while Slavery remains.

"Half and half can never stand."
"Freedom and slavery can never agree."

Slavery has been thirty years searching the constitution that she is unequally and injuriously yoked with Free Labor in our Republic—that her interests suffer, and must suffer, from the Republic's Free Labor Institutions, her resources for a life-and-death struggle—that she is relatively secured the legislation, and the Union, and that the Union would be incomparably secured into submission, but never conquered to loyalty. The South—as—Union Forever never can be. To it, the Union must ever be a hideous nightmare, a symbol of humiliation; while by the renovated South it will be cherished as her handiest deliverer from that hideous nightmare that is, as the Rebellion and paralyzed her. The Union may and will be, but the Slave Power might be; both together never can be.

Why is it that the opponents of the President's policy do not meet the real issue, but think of inventing and interposing another? We would gladly restored the Union as it was, but that one not possible. He might as well be required now to sit a bushel basket with the dew of the Fourth-of-July warning. He can only save the Union by throttling its antagonist, and large who would lend his hand to do this, really desire that he should fail, let the country go to pieces, and hold to their future accountant to remorse if they can. Those whitewash' cabins into which the mangled remains will soon have been cast. The choice lies not between saving the Union in one way and not saving it, but between saving it in the practicable way pointed out by the President, and not saving it at all. He urges Emancipation that the Union may be saved; he does not and never did such to divert the War for the Union into a War for emancipation. He simply proposes to save the country by the shortest, easiest, sweet way, and let Slavery abide the consequences.

Heartily agreeing with him on the main question, we differ on subordinate points without respect and without feeling. We regret that he believes Gradualism with Negro Emancipation preferable to immediate Emancipation in the South; we believe, on the other hand, that our country by the Rebellion to export, and that the products of the South, which seem had likewise so easily paid and so desirable to those to whom they are consumed, would generally prove themselves if free. And if we are to go under, we believe the Rebellion bulletin themselves would say, "Better end it quick!" Apprehensively was the great error of West India Emancipation—it gratuitously secretly all benefit from that measure for several years—it left the land a prey to slavery free-bought experience.

And long as the great end is kept steadily in view, we can wave all subsidiaries, Emancipation, Compensation, Repatriation—if there be any—to the winds, let him have them. When it shall have been settled that Slavery is to die, it will be time enough to be a power able to corrupt priests and subsidize politicians, and all will choose to be done with it as soon as may be. And, when we shall have caused to endure one failure more, we shall all be amazed at the fruitless folly which gravely proposed the exportation of laborers by the million from a country where such tribe labor as their are dried be is urgently needed. Hamilton, let us be patient and work.

"Chopping hard," to procure and deliver to the Commissioners of Sales in the field a supply of wood for our Worker, are all the steps to follow.

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

It has been our firm conviction from the first, as our readers well know, that Slavery was the most effective as well as the cheapest and most obvious weapon to be wielded by the Government of the United States in its struggle with the Slaveholders' Rebellion—that a declared and vigorously enforced policy of Emancipation for the Slaves of Rebels would be more effective than the addition of Three Hundred Thousand Men to the ranks of the Union armies—that the Rebels would not wait to let that policy take effect, but would make earnest though perhaps clandestine efforts to induce the Slaves to rise, and that it should be designated by authority for Government to discourage them. We hailed the appearance of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, dated the 22d of September last, as the beginning of a policy which we believed that the Union would not—indeed, could not—be conquered—that within the space of two weeks ago, on information that we could not be trusted, that understand negotiations were in progress looking to a compromise between the leaders of this city and the Rebel chiefs at Richmond, which would have resulted in the termination of the War.

We have proceed now to give some evidence corroborative of the views thus announced, and sustaining the general soundness of our position. We have, from the beginning, had a conviction who generally known what he is about—and, in the Proclamation of the City Meeting on Saturday evening, spoke as follows:

"He has always believed abolition, Lincoln, Seward, and so on, to be the cause of the Rebellion, and, therefore, he has a settled conviction of right, and extended his power, as long as he could, to

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Great Union Mass Meeting and Procession.

By the arrival of the steamship Cambria, Capt. Sumner, and the Parkersburg, Capt. Hoffman, with dates to the 20th inst., (five days later,) we have the following letters from New-Orleans:

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1862.

The meeting of the Union Association, held in the St. Charles Theater on Saturday evening, was by far one of the grandest that has been held in this city for a long time. The theater was crammed from the floor to ceiling, and hundreds went away unable to get in. Gens. Butler and Shepley, with their staff, Commodore Farragut, and the leading officials of the city were there. But more gratifying than aught else, there were hundreds of handsome and elegantly dressed ladies. The dress circle had been reserved expressly for them, and none were admitted without tickets.

The Hon. J. Ad. Rozier, presided. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, and Col. Deming, 75th N. Y. V., Acting Mayor. The speech of Mr. Durant, though brief, was an eloquent one, such a one as old residents of the city have often heard from him. Col. Deming proved himself at home on the stage. Eloquent he certainly is not, but there is that quiet, easy, good humored way about him, that delights every one who hears him. He talks to you as if you were all his intimate friends. You feel he is in earnest, and give him your most hearty applause.

I intended in my former letter to have drawn your attention to the speeches at the Union meeting on Wednesday last. The present time seems a very fitting opportunity. If the advocates and defenders of the "institution" could have foreseen before they commenced the war to what it would lead, it is doubtful if they would have ever embarked in the "fight for freedom." It now seems pretty certain that the freedom will fall to the share of those for whom it was not intended. But even though the aristocracy should succeed in wheeling into line before January 1, 1863, and thereby for the time being save the "institution," its duration will not be long in these parts. This war has led to results that probably would not have been accomplished in half a century.

I speak not now of the negro, but of the white man. Let this war terminate when it may, it will find the white people with a larger liberty. Even now, to-day, we can do in this city what heretofore we never dared do. We can now *say* what in former times we hardly dared *think*. Will the people here having once really enjoyed freedom of speech, be content to resign it quietly into the hands of the slave oligarchy, for fear they should endanger the institution by its exercise? We can now, for the first time since Slavery took root in this State, discuss its merits publicly. Is that no small boon?

This is no idle speculation, either. The people are waking up to this matter, and you could not possibly have any better evidence than is found in the fact that these matters are openly canvassed and spoken of on the platform of the Union Association, and the intense interest with which they are listened to, and the applause they are received with.

It would have done you good to have seen the way in which Counselor Eerhart was applauded the other day, when he told the people that for one he did not want to have this war terminated and not find himself with any more liberty than he had before.

Col. Thorpe, City Surveyor, who is quite a popular man among the people here, pointed out the falsity of the slaveholders' pretence that white men could not work here in the South. He had had hundreds of white men working for his department, during four of the hottest months of an unprecedently hot Summer, on the burning levee, and in the ditches, and draining canals in the rear of the city, up to their waists in mud and water, and yet they continued well and healthy—had no more sickness than others who were not so exposed. He saw no reason why the poor man might not cultivate a few acres, raise his bale or two of cotton, or a few hogsheads of sugar, as easily as the farmers of the North and West their corn and potatoes. It was certainly just as easy to raise cotton or sugar, and not more unhealthy, than working on the levee or in the ditches of the city. This would be the case as soon as the power of the slave aristocracy was broken. They had tried to break up our common country, and should we hesitate as to which we would save, our country or Slavery.

As to Slavery, we are getting to look the thing full in the face. The preservation of this Union is of the first importance. The permanent establishment of a republican form of government must not be defeated for the purpose of preserving Slavery. If Slavery stands in the way it must be destroyed. Such are the thoughts uttered here since the advent of Gen. Butler. It is, indeed, hard to realize this great change. We now speak openly to our friend where formerly we would avoid him for fear we should be seen speaking, and some eaves-dropper hear a word.

Jacob Barker had an interview with Gen. Butler on Saturday in reference to the suspension of *The Advocate*, after which Jacob went to his office and made a dish of humble pie—promised to say no more about foreign intervention—said he was very sorry he had said anything about it—says he is entirely opposed to foreign intervention in the affairs of the country, and promises to show his opposition if allowed to go on. Gen. Butler accepts the old man's apology, tells him he can go on, but winds up with the following hint to Jacob and all whom it may concern: "Whosoever desires foreign aid to rebellion, and expresses that desire, is a traitor and an enemy to the Government, and will be so treated."

Judge Morgan is out as a candidate to Congress from the IId District, and Anthony Fernandez and —— Bouligny for the Ist, so we shall not lack for aspirants on the present occasion. It is to be hoped that the best man will be nominated, and that there be no opposition.

The steamship Cambria is detained till to-morrow afternoon for special reasons by the Sequestration Committee.

UMBRA.

18th.—P. S., 4 p. m.—It is now announced privately that the Sequestration Committee has prevented the further shipment of sugar and molasses for special reasons, which will appear hereafter. They are doubtless acting under orders, and all good men will have occasion to rejoice when all is known.

A memorial numerously signed by the Bar has been addressed to President Lincoln, setting forth the necessity of the early organization of a United States District Court in this city.

AN UNWORTHY OFFICER DISMISSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 97.—Capt. Franko of the 13th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, having been tried and found guilty by a Military Commission of receiving bribes, and sentenced by the Commission to be dismissed the service of the United States, said sentence is approved by the Commanding General, and ordered to be carried into effect.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. General.

Condition of the Planters and Plantations.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CAMP OPELOUSAS, RAILROAD, 25 MILES FROM NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1862.

A scouting party, last night, brought into camp 50 or 60 negroes, of different ages and sizes, who have just emerged from a state of bondage to freedom. The transition is sudden and great; but whether the change will prove to be an actual curse to them or a blessing is a question which time alone can determine. The once wealthy masters look woe-begone, as if they felt that the day of doom had come. The plantations are many of them almost entirely deserted. Some of the slaves go to the city, to be enlisted as soldiers. Some are willing to work on the plantations in saving the sugar crops, at $10 per month, and some may be seen hanging about the several military camps. From many of the plantations the masters and mistresses are gone, having retreated with their army and guerrilla bands beyond our lines, to await, probably, the day—never to come—when they shall retake this rich country and be restored to their possessions. Such is their infatuation, that every man among them we converse with seems possessed of the belief that the Yankees will yet be driven out of this country, and the Confederate Government be established. I have never before seen such a striking verification of the old heathen saying, "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*"

Yesterday, our Colonel detailed a company of men, with an officer, to go between 30 and forty miles from here, for the purpose of taking possession of two large plantations, just confiscated, having a considerable quantity of sugar on them. By this act, 200 or 300 slaves are emancipated, whose condition heretofore, certainly, has been worse than that of the serfs of Russia.

Allow me to say that, in my view, the Government has now got the bull by the horns, and it will not take long to [illegible] its destruction. It is to be regretted that the [illegible] did not do this long ago, for then [illegible] not have done as much harm, and the war [illegible] soon have been brought to a close. I have [illegible] in the Southern States ever since I was a [illegible], and I am now gray-headed; and therefore, [illegible] the commencement of this war, I was not an [Abol]itionist. But when these States seceded, and [the] batteries were actually opened on Fort Sumter, [I s]aw that Slavery was doomed, and from that [day I] have been an Abolitionist. I do not feel my[self] at liberty to misinterpret and misapply the [te]achings of Providence. All Southern men [with] whom I converse, who are for the Union, enter[tain] similar views with myself. It is absurd to talk [of] Conservatism now. You will find Jack Hamilto[n a p]retty good exponent of the Union feeling in these [Sta]tes. Of all traitors against this great and good [Gov]ernment, Northern traitors are the basest; for [they] are without excuse, having no slaves to lose. [S]uch men as Davis, Slidell, Yancey, and others [de]serve to be decapitated, what punishment ou[ght] to be inflicted on Ben. Wood, John Van Buren, and their confreres?

S. A. H.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Circular on Mediation—The Replies of Earl Russell and Prince Gorchakoff—Comments of the English Press.

The following is the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Embassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg:

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS'S DISPATCH.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1862.

Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American Continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts equally of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood.

To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centers of labor, a cause of most sad trials.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality, in concert with other maritime powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we have adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character.

That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents which, since then, has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position. Nothing authorizes the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last [illegible] in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to [illegible] delay for any decisive [illegible] and accelerate the conclusion of peace.

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions toward peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as the South might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of truce.

The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of his Government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea, as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorally prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, Sir, would not imply on our part any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in measures determined upon by the two parties.

We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence.

The Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States—England, by the community of race—Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the order of the struggle override the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would not be less favorable for them.

They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals; at the same time that it describes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, Sir, in the name of his Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell or to Prince Gorchakoff, begging him to state the views of the Government of her Britannic Majesty or the Court of Russia.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1862.

The following dispatch was addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's Embassador at Paris:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1862.

My Lord—The Count de Flahault came to the Foreign Office, by appointment, on Monday, 10th inst., and read to me a dispatch from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, relating to the Civil War in North America.

In this dispatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Emperor has followed with painful interest the struggle which had now been going on for more than a year on the American continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed by both sides, but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed; to these accompaniments of the civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes.

If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor; but Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her artisans have been subjected to most cruel trials. France and the maritime powers have during the struggle maintained the strictest neutrality; but the sentiment by which they are animated, far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seems, on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavor to escape from a position which appears to have no issue. The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

These circumstances, taken together, would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of the opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime Powers. He therefore proposes to her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavor, both at Washington, and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of hostilities for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease, at sea as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to say, would not imply on the part of the three Powers any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth the obstacles, and only within the limits which the two interested parties would proscribe.

The French Government is of the opinion that even in the event of a failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in leading the minds of men now heated by passion, to consider the advantages of conciliation and peace.

Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America.

Neither her Majesty, the Queen, nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent. Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor.

They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed, up to the present time, that the Russian Government have agreed to coöperate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavors of England and France to obtain the end proposed. [illegible] moment by the [illegible] at the present moment of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government.

After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this dispatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and give him a copy of it.

RUSSELL.

PRINCE GORCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburgh contains the reply of Prince Gorchakoff to the note of Drouyn de Lhuys, which is in substance as follows:

"After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gorchakoff says that it is requisite above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America or of exercising the susceptibility of that nation. We believe that a combined measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoeckl, at Washington, to lend both his colleagues there (the French and English Ministers), if not official aid, at least moral support."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—Evening.

The London Morning Herald bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British Government, and says that the language of Lord John Russell's dispatch "mocks the hopes and insults the misery of half a million starving, English, laboring men."

The Herald then charges the British Cabinet with "abject patience and dastardly submission, in order to retain the parliamentary support of Bright and Cobden party."

The London Daily News thinks that Lord Russell's answer is the best that could have been made without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at having escaped from entangling diplomatic associations with France.

Full Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Welles opens his report in reciting the operations and achievements of our naval forces during the past year.

EFFICACY OF THE BLOCKADE.

Since the commencement of the war four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country than our own could have achieved. Notwithstanding eminent foreign statesmen had considered a strict blockade on such a scale as required to be "a material impossibility," yet after this naval force had been in operation six months along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the outlet of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, the same eminent authorities were reluctantly obliged to acknowledge that the efficiency of the blockade was conclusive, and in no previous war had the ports of an enemy's country been so effectually closed by a naval force. But such acknowledgment was not necessary: the proof of the blockade lies in the current prices of Southern staples, and in the commercial condition of the insurgent region. The Secretary describes how the industrial necessities and commercial cupidity of the leading nations were at work to break this blockade; not the least from the neighboring foreign islands. A vast line of sea coast of some 3,000 miles, honey-combed with inlets and harbors, has been so beleaguered that the life and industry of the vast region which borders it has practically ceased to exist.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

Some changes and fresh organizations in the force have taken place.

The North Atlantic Squadron, guarding the Virginia and North Carolina coast, continued in charge of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough until the 5th of September, when, by his own request, he was relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, who has since had that command.

In the South Atlantic Squadron, which blockades the harbors and coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and the eastern portion of the Florida Peninsula, no change has taken place, Rear-Admiral Dupont having still command.

The Gulf Squadron was divided on the 21st of February. Flag-Officer McKean retained command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, guarding the southern and western portions of the Florida Peninsula. On account of ill health Flag-Officer McKean has been relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral Lardner, and he in turn, on account of ill health, was relieved by Commodore Theodorus Bailey.

The very responsible duty of the Western Gulf Squadron has been assigned to Capt. D. G. Farragut, regard in the selection being had to the capture of New-Orleans and the reopening of the Mississippi.

Beside this coast service, a Mississippi flotilla was requisite. Capt. A. H. Foote was appointed to its command. His services were greatly evidenced in the vastness of his preparations; and being wounded on the 9th of May at Fort Donelson, he was relieved by Capt. C. H. Davis, who was soon after appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and in October relinquished the command. By order of Congress, the gunboat fleet was transferred to the Navy, under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, who entered upon his duties on the 15th of October.

The active operations of the Potomac flotilla ceased, in a great measure, after the erection of the extensive Rebel batteries on the Virginia shore in the Autumn of 1861. For several months the commerce there was almost entirely suspended, but the passage of our armed vessels was never prevented. In March the insurgents abandoned the batteries, and the troops which garrisoned them were withdrawn. Owing to the advance of our army toward Richmond, the duty on the Potomac was comparatively light during the Summer. The flotilla is now under command of Commodore Harwood, and does service in preventing illicit traffic and in capturing prisoners and property.

The army being at York Peninsula and before Richmond, gunboats and vessels were transferred to James and York Rivers. After the battle of Malvern Hill the vessels to protect the army were resolved into a distinct organization. Capt. Charles Wilkes was detailed for this service; but the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula in August released the vessels from that duty. A flying squadron under Acting Rear-Admiral Wilkes was instituted for the purpose of sweeping contrabandists from the coast.

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

In addition to the blockade, naval expeditions have been undertaken—sometimes to coöperate with the army. The result is, the great artery of the Mississippi Valley, with its tributaries, embracing many thousand miles of inland navigation, is uninterrupted except at Vicksburg, but from which, with the coöperation of a military force, the Rebels can be expelled. The blockading squadrons have ports for rendezvous and repairs, and where imports and exports may be made under a Collector. Nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region, in its main points of commercial or strategic importance—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake through Roanoke, Newbern, and Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, to New-Orleans and Galveston—is practically in our hands, held fast and irrecoverably under the guns of our navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our military force. But a short time can elapse before the few remaining posts which are still in the possession of the Rebels are brought under our naval or military occupation and authority.

The Secretary alludes to the question of putting the ports so taken simply into Government hands, dispensing with the blockade and its expenses, according to the custom of nations in times of rebellion. This was done by us in Mexico. This would give the fleet the opportunity to pursue marauders on the high seas.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON—ROANOKE ISLAND.

Light-draught vessels were escaping blockade on the North Carolina coast; so in January an army and navy expedition under Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough and Brig.-Gen. A. E. Burnside moved from Hampton Roads.

This force consisted of 17 light-draught vessels, with an armament of 48 guns, most of them heavy caliber. It arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 18th January, and in two days passed the difficult channel; the army transports required some weeks more. On the 5th February the combined expedition proceeded toward Roanoke Island; the naval vessels, placed by Flag Officer Goldsborough under the immediate command of Commander S. C. Rowan, were formed into three separate columns by Lieuts. Reed Worden, Alex. Murray, and H. K. Davenport. On the 7th February, the enemy, with eight vessels, were repulsed, and 10,000 troops disembarked; and the next day the island was yielded up.

Retreating from Roanoke Island, the Rebel naval fleet fled up the Sound into Pasquotank River, toward Elizabeth City, Commander Rowan pursuing them with the flotilla, anchoring for the night a few miles from Fort Cobb. At 8 a. m., February 10, the Rebel steamers, under command of W. F. Lynch, formerly of the navy, were discovered drawn up behind a battery of 4 guns, supported by a schooner on the opposite side of the river, armed with 2 heavy 32-pounders. Fire was opened by the insurgents from the forts and steamers at long range. Commander Rowan pushed on steadily until within three-fourths of a mile, when he opened fire and dashed ahead at full speed. This bold and wholly unanticipated onset dismayed the Rebels, who hastily abandoned their works, which, with their entire fleet, were captured or destroyed.

Passing up the river, the flotilla took possession of Elizabeth City. Lieut. Murray was dispatched with a small force to Edenton, of which he quietly took possession, and on returning from this duty he was sent to obstruct the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.

In this expedition there were five armed steamers and one schooner destroyed, and one steamer, the Ellis, captured.

CAPTURE OF NEWBERN AND WASHINGTON, N. C., AND CAPITULATION OF FORT MACON.

Flag-Officer Goldsborough having been recalled to Hampton Roads, a combined army and naval expedition, under Gen. Burnside and Commander S. C. Rowan, left Hatteras Inlet and arrived at Slocum's Creek, the point selected for the disembarkation of the troops, on 12th of March.

The next morning the landing of troops commenced, the gunboats shelling the woods. Six naval boat howitzers with their crews, under Lieut. R. S. McCook, were landed to assist in the attack. Firing at long range continued on the morning of the 14th. The army having engaged the enemy in force, Commander Rowan moved steadily up the river with his fleet, and the insurgents abandoned their forts. Commander Rowan took Newbern, where the Rebels had fled. Obstacles in the form of piles and torpedoes, beside six forts, had to be overcome on the approach to Newbern by the river. Lieut. McCook and his men were much praised. Steamers, schooner, pitch, turpentine, and munitions of war fell into our hands.

Lieut. Commanding A. Murray captured Washington, N. C., with a naval column. On the 25th of April the batteries opened fire on Fort Macon, and Commander Samuel Lockwood, senior officer of the blockading fleet of Beaufort, prepared his vessels for action, and proceeded within range of the fort. Steamers Daylight, State of Georgia, and Chippewa, and bark Gemsbok opened the fire, but on account of heavy sea hauled off. In the afternoon a flag of truce was displayed and the next morning the fort surrendered to Major-Gen. Burnside. Commander Lockwood united in signing articles of capitulation on the part of the United States.

AFFAIR AT WEST POINT.

The gunboats, chiefly of N. Atlantic Squadron, had to assist the army of the Potomac; to carry transports and protect the right flank, on its march along the York and Pamunkey Rivers. Gen. Franklin's division being attacked, Commander William Smith, senior officer of the naval forces in York River, ordered gunboats Wachusett, Marantanza, and Sebago to its support. The Rebels were forced under the fire to retreat, and Gen. Franklin held his position.

On the 15th of May the Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Port Royal, and Naugatuck, all under command of Commander John Rodgers, ascended James River, with no serious obstructions until near Ward's or Drury's Bluff, where piles and sunken vessels disputed their further passage, and a heavy battery exposed the vessels to a plunging fire.

The Galena and Monitor ran within 600 yards of the bluff; but the latter was obliged to drop down several hundred yards, as her guns could not be sufficiently elevated for effective service. An action of three hours' duration took place, when, owing to a scarcity of ammunition, the vessels retired to City Point without silencing the battery. The Naugatuck was unfortunately disabled by the bursting of her rifle gun. The men on the vessels were exposed during the contest to a constant fire from sharpshooters concealed in rifle pits on the river bank; but officers and men exhibited great coolness and courage throughout the engagement.

SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Flag-Officer Dupont, in addition to other important services already recapitulated, examined with the squadron the waters and inlets of South Carolina and Georgia, preparatory to their military occupation. Expeditions were sent to St. Helena, North and South Edisto, Warsaw Inlet, Tybee and other islands and localities, and held them until the army was ready to occupy them.

On the 1st of January, five gunboats, under Commander C. R. P. Rogers, coöperated with a column of troops under Brig.-Gen. Stevens in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C. The movements, naval and military, were successful. The late gallant Gen. Stevens highly praised the naval force, and Flag-Officer Dupont warmly commended the whole expedition.

FORT PULASKI.

At the commencement the project of cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski, held by the Rebels, and Savannah, and the ultimate repossession of that fort received consideration and was prepared for by frequent and successful reconnoissance. An expedition being in course of preparation against Fernandina and other points south, the occasion was improved to make a reconnoissance which would serve as a demonstration upon Savannah and cover up the real purpose, which was an attack on Fernandina.

Accordingly, on the 27th of January, a fleet of gunboats under Flag-Capt. C. H. Davis, and of transports conveying a column of troops under Brig.-Gen. Wright, entered Little Tybee River, and passed beyond the highlands of Wilmington Island. They examined the creeks and localities, and obtained much valuable information, so necessary to future military operations. Capt. Davis and Commander John Rogers defeated the Rebel fleet of Commodore Tatnall. Great fears prevailed in Savannah of an attack, and troops were accordingly withdrawn from other places in anticipation of it. In the capture of Fort Pulaski some months after, Aug. 11, a grand military operation, officers and men from the Wabash assisted.

The repossession and reoccupation of the eastern coast of Florida was another of the primary objects of the South Atlantic organization. The Flag-officer sailed from Port Royal in the Wabash on the last of February and the 2d of March; transferring his flag to the Mohican, he entered the Cumberland Sound in that vessel, accompanied by 18 other vessels of the navy, the armed steamer McClellan, carrying a battalion of Marines, under the command of Maj. Reynolds, and several transports, containing a brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Wright. The object was the repossession of Fort Clinch, and the capture of Fernandina. The insurgents immediately retreated. Commander Drayton occupied Fernandina. The National flag was hoisted on Fort Clinch—the first one which had been seized by the insurgents. The ready surrender excited the surprise of the victors, as the place bore the marks of a vigorous preparation for defense.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers with a second division went to St. Mary's. Lieut. Commanding T. H. Stevens, in the Ottawa, pushed on from this place, and dispersed the Rebels, rifles and cavalry.

On the 7th of March a small force was sent, under Commander S. W. Godon, to hold Brunswick, which places were surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without exhibition of force—the citizens raising the flag of the Union with their own hands, securing so many points.

STONO RIVER AND MOSQUITO INLET.

From information derived chiefly from the contraband pilot Robert Small, who had escaped from Charleston, Flag-Officer Dupont, after proper reconnoissances, directed Commander Marchand to cross the bar with several gunboats and occupy Stono—an important base, and virtually a turning of the forces in Charleston Harbor. On the 22d of March, Acting Lieut. Budd, steamer Penguin, and Acting Master Master, steamer Hy. Andrew, with boats' crews from those vessels, went 18 miles up one of the lagoons of Mosquito Inlet. Returning, they landed in one of the boats near some earthworks, when a heavy fire opened on them, killing both officers, six of the boat crews being wounded. Two meritorious volunteer officers were thus lost.

EASTERN GULF SQUADRON.

In January last, Flag Officer McKean sent Commander Emmons, steamer Hatteras, against Cedar Keys, who was successful in destroying much public property, military stores, etc.

In March, Commander A. S. Stellwagon of the Mercedita, and Lieut.Com. A. J. Drake of the Sagamore, arrived off Appalachicola. The place was deserted by the military. Lieuts. Abbott and Bigelow, with six boats, went to the city; no resistance was offered. Several vessels were brought out, and others had to be destroyed. Acting Volunteer Lieut. David Cate, U. S. bark Pursuit, captured the Rebel steamer Florida, lying 20 miles above St. Andrew's, on the night of the 6th April. She was 500 tuns, with a cargo of 200 bales cotton.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON—CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS, AND REDUCTION OF ITS DEFENSES.

In the Autumn of 1861, the capture of New-Orleans was determined upon—a work of equally great difficulty and importance; the city being the largest and wealthiest of the South, and defended accordingly. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in commanding positions, had been armed with 126 guns of long range and heavy caliber. Some twenty armed steamers, some of them armored, and four powerful steam rams, one of 4,000 tuns, and mounting 16 heavy cannon—were prepared to coöperate with the fleet, beside chains, rafts, and fire-ships, to obstruct our advance, while an army of several thousand men, under Gen. Lovell, occupied and defended the city itself.

Great attacking preparations were made: beside the squadron a large additional force of armed steamers and a bomb flotilla were ordered to the expedition. Capt. D. G. Farragut took command. Commander D. D. Porter had under his direction twenty mortar vessels. Beside skilful pilots and officers, officers of the Coast Survey were detailed. Assistant F. G. Geddes, steamer Sachem, rendered great service. Major Gen. Butler commanded the military force—18,000 men. Two months were consumed in preparations and approaches. On the 18th April the mortar flotilla opened on Forts Jackson and St. Philip. For six days and nights they bombarded, and the forts, though powerful and resisting desperately, were so weakened and the garrison so demoralized, that the passage of the fleet was attempted, and under the fire of more than one hundred guns, beside the awful array of batteries, &c., it was achieved. The attacking squadron was formed, in two columns, one under command of Flag-Officer Farragut and the other of Capt. T. Baily. In this terrible conflict eighteen armed steamers and other vessels of the enemy, including three iron-clad rams—the Louisiana and the Manassas, batteries of immense power—were destroyed. On the 29th April the city surrendered. Arms and war munitions were surrendered; but a vast amount of property in the city was destroyed to prevent its falling into our hands. An immense victory, opening the vast resources of the Mississippi, and striking terror to the heart of the whole rebellion, at home and abroad it was considered the grand achievement of the war. No terms of commendation can overstate the merits of the officers and men.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rear-Admiral Farragut sent expeditions up the river. Captain Palmer (Iroquois) took Baton Rouge, 8th May. Next Natchez virtually surrendered. Commander S. P. Lee demanded the surrender of Vicksburgh; not being complied with, the attack with an additional force under Rear-Admiral Farragut and Gen. Williams began; the batteries of the Rebels were silenced, but owing to an insufficient land force to coöperate, after the steamers passed, the insurgents returned to their guns.

Returning, Rear-Admiral Farragut reached New-Orleans July 28, and leaving an adequate force at that place and Baton Rouge, sailed again on the 11th of August for Ship Island and Pensacola. The latter place being evacuated, was made the depot of the Western Gulf Squadron. Destruction committed there by Rebels was very great.

While the Essex, Kineo, Katahdin, and Sumter, were lying off Baton Rouge, a vigorous attack was made by the insurgents, Aug. 5, on the command of Gen. Williams, occupying that place, and its recapture attempted by a largely superior force, led by Gen. Breckinridge late Vice-President. The Rebels withdrew under the fire of the gunboats. The Rebel ram Arkansas was abandoned and blown up.

CAPTURE OF GALVESTON AND OTHER POINTS IN TEXAS.

In September, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Kittredge, bark Arthur, took possession of Corpus Christi, making captures—but was himself, while on shore with his boat's crew, surprised and captured.

Acting-Master Francis Crocker, steamer Kensington, with schooners Rachel Seaman and Henry Jones, took Sabine City, beside capturing and destroying several vessels.

Commander W. B. Renshaw, with the gunboats Westfield, Harriet Lane, Owasco and Clifton, took Galveston.

Places on the Mississippi were reluctantly fired into on account of guerrilla attacks therefrom.

Lieut. Chas. H. Swasey, of the Sciota, was killed near Donaldsonville, and much lamented for his worth.

WESTERN FLOTILLA.

When the Flag-Officer arrived at St. Louis, on Sept. 6, 1861, there were three wooden vessels in commission, purchased and armed by Commander John Rodgers, and nine iron-clad gunboats, and thirty-eight mortar-boats in the course of construction. Great energy was displayed in fitting them out.

CAPTURES OF FORTS HENRY, DONALDSON, ETC.

Flag-Officer Foote proposed to General Grant, at Cairo, a joint attack on Fort Henry. It was captured 6th February. Attacking force: Benton, Commander R. N. Stemble; Essex, W. D. Porter; Carondelet, Commander Henry Walke; and St. Louis, Lieut.-Commanding Leonard Paulding, first division; and wooden gunboats, Conestoga, Lieut.-Commanding S. L. Phelps; Tyler, Lieut.-Commanding Wm. Gwinn; and Lexington, Lieut.-Commanding J. W. Shirk, forming the second division, in charge of Lieut.-Commanding Phelps, astern of the first. In an hour and a quarter the fort surrendered with twenty guns, the garrison etc.

Lieutenant Commanding Phelps went up the Tennessee River to Florence, capturing a large quantity of stores, &c.

Flag-Officer Foote proceeded to the successful capture of Fort Donelson, on the 14th February, and was badly wounded. He next seized Clarksville. Nashville was then taken.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

On the 4th of March, Columbus was taken, and the forts of great strength occupied. Flag-Officer Foote, with Col. Buford, and 1,500 troops occupied Hickman. Next day off Island, No. 10, mortar vessels under Capt. Maynadier shelled out several encampments.

After a siege of 23 days, on April 7, Island No. 10 capitulated. Eleven batteries on the island and adjacent shores mounted 75 guns, from 32 to 100-pounders. A gun boat, four transports, immense munitions, etc., etc., fell into our hands.

CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW AND MEMPHIS.

On the 5th Fort Pillow was abandoned and Memphis was surrendered, after hard fighting.

Other places and points were taken in detail.

VESSELS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Commodore Montgomery was relieved by Commodore C. H. Bell in the command of the Pacific Station, on the 2d of January last. Squadron: Lancaster, Saranac, Wyoming, Narragansett, Cyane, St. Mary's. Wyoming gone to East Indies. Vessels visited Mexican and South American ports.

Constellation, Commodore H. K. Thatcher, in Mediterranean; Pulaski, on Brazil Station; Saratoga, African Station; Tuscarora, after Rebel steamer Nashville, and the blockaded Sumter, at Gibraltar; relieved by Kearsarge, and after pirate 290; St. Louis, also, after the 290 or Alabama; Chippewa, also; Vanderbilt, San Jacinto, Mohican, Sabine, Dacotah, Ouward, Ino, protecting commerce, and after the 290.

PRIVATEERS.

[illegible] as a pirate. The international question considered.

NAVAL FORCE.

In March, 1861, but 42 vessels in commission; but 76 attached to Navy made available. Of 7,600 seamen, but 207 on shore as protection. The expiring Administration (Buchanan's) had made no provision for the approaching crisis: there were neither soldiers nor sailors to protect property at Norfolk or Annapolis, &c.

Now we have afloat or near completion 427 vessels, 353 having been added, with 1,577 guns and 240,028 tuns. The annals of the world show no such rapid increase. Prices paid for vessels in commission were *incomparably* low, and no disturbance rendered the commercial marine thereby. Government was faithfully and economically served. (A tabular statement is here given in the Report.)

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The Secretary treats this at length—in connection with the well-known Monitor-Merrimack affair—the most remarkable naval combat of modern times, perhaps of any age. But few harbors here accessible to costly armed ships like the Warrior, and for those the Government can always be prepared.

YARD AND DEPOT FOR AN IRON-CLAD NAVY.

League Island and New-London discussed. No place proposed combined so many advantages as League Island, unless it be the contracted Navy-Yard of Philadelphia. Secretary Welles will accept the munificent donation of League Island from Philadelphia, unless Congress otherwise direct.

MATERIAL.

Iron discussed, and form. It is wise to have a reasonable stock of timber always ready. Special appropriation commended.

WESTERN DEPOT AND ESTABLISHMENT.

One on the Mississippi recommended.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

Sufficient against the insurgents; vessels therefore not furnished by Department for defense.

DOCKING.

Inadequate now. Much improvement needed and recommended.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY.

Act of 5th July last creates three additional bureaus. An improvement this. Great increase of labor owing to naval augmentations.

The Secretary treats of retired officer-law and matters of active rank. Votes of thanks by Congress to S. F. Dupont, D. G. Farragut, A. H. Foote, Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough—who were also made Rear-Admirals.

Rear-Admirals on the retired list: Stewart, Read, Shubrick, Smith, Storer, Gregory, Lavalette, Stringham, Paulding (yet to be confirmed by the Senate). A board on promotions was ordered, and sat accordingly.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Disciplined officers are much needed. The Naval Academy is commenced. The number of authorized midshipmen is 515; now in the Academy, 376, leaving 139 vacancies, &c.

PRIZES.

Since last report, 390 vessels; total captured, 543, since blockade began. Modification recommended, etc.

MARINE CORPS.

Six hundred short of complement. Five hundred more recommended. Discipline good. The commander should be a Brigadier-General.

SEAMEN AND EMPLOYEES IN NAVY YARDS, 28,000. Mechanics and laborers, 12,000.

THE BUREAUS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks details changes, &c., &c.; of Construction, submits usual statistics. Great improvements in ordnance; exceeding, perhaps, those in armature, &c. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing transmits statements. Medical Department increased.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, $43,615,551 77; Expenses, $42,200,529 97; Balance, $1,415,021 81—includes payment for 52 steamers, &c., &c.

Amount appropriated for current year $52,914,-359 07. Estimates submitted for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, $68,257,255 01, as follows:

Navy proper	$65,056,377 70
Marine Corps	1,246,417 31
Navy-Yards	1,604,133 00
Hospitals	42,490 00
Magazines	33,529 00
Miscellaneous	150,312 00
Total	$68,257,255 01

The Secretary concludes his able report in the same modest words for himself, and some high laudations for others.

A Maine paper gives an account of an aged preacher—95 years old—who has lately bloomed out with "new hair—the hair of his youth—new teeth, and new eyes."

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1862.

Our subscribers are referred to our new prospectus published on the second page of this paper. We have fixed the price of subscriptions at the lowest possible rate, and cannot afford to make any deviation from the terms published.

We publish on the eighth page of this morning's TRIBUNE the important report of Major-Gen. Halleck. To such a document no mere abstract could do justice, and we have therefore had it telegraphed in full specially for our columns. It will be read with universal and absorbing interest. It has an historical importance which belongs to no other State paper, bearing exclusively upon the war, that has yet been issued. The report of Gen. Halleck covers all the operations of moment for the last four months. But it bears more especially upon the movements of the Armies of the Potomac and of Virginia, since Gen. Halleck assumed the chief command, covering the removal of Gen. McClellan with his army from Harrison's Landing; the campaign of Gen. Pope; the invasion of Maryland by the Rebels; the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry, "within hearing of Gen. McClellan's guns;" the subsequent inconsequent battles; the escape of the Rebels when pursuit was peremptorily ordered and the orders utterly disregarded, and the reluctant but final removal of the insubordinate General from the head of the army. The clear and forcible statement by Gen. Halleck of the causes and consequences of all the events of this interesting and important period settles, let us hope forever, many mooted questions which have, in all that time, agitated the public mind, and led to much acrimonious discussion. The absolute necessity of the change of base from Harrison's Landing to a point nearer Washington, where a junction could be made with the army of Virginia, is put beyond a doubt. Why the campaign of Pope had so disastrous an issue is, at least, clearly indicated, if not stated in terms. And why the bold invasion of Maryland by Lee did not, as it should have done, had a competent General been opposed to him, lead to his final and entire discomfiture and overthrow, is shown with a completeness that leaves no room for question or cavil. Complete as the Report is, as a justification of the course pursued by the Government and the Commanding General on all those points where they have been made most the objects of a certain popular clamor for the last four months, one cannot read it without a feeling of deep sadness and regret that a sacred cause has so long been left to the mercy of so much incompetency and so many mistakes. "The brief summary of military operations," made by Gen. Halleck toward the close of the Report, is, indeed, a careful consideration. It should have [illegible] we mean to save the Republic.

THE PRESIDENT'S [illegible]

We perceive no ground for the assumption of a conflict between the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22d last and his Annual Message just put forth with regard to Emancipation. The two contemplate radically diverse cases, and propose to deal with them accordingly. The project of compensated Gradual Emancipation embodied in the Message contemplates exclusively the case of loyal States and citizens, including those who may have been disloyal, but shall conclude to be so no longer. For these, the President presents a plan of Gradual or Future Emancipation, with National compensation, so adjusted as not to impose too heavy burthens on the country, while it segregates the loyal Slave States and slaveholders from all community of interest or feeling with the traitorous, struggling, waning, doomed Slave Power. The Nation proffers pecuniary recompense to loyal slaveholders and Slave States, so that no taint of self-interest may incline them to cherish any fellow-feeling with the belligerent traitors. In short, this is the President's former proposition to the Border States, revised, enlarged and adapted to the present exigency. It is eminently a measure of conciliation and peace.

The Proclamation, on the other hand, is distinctively an act of War. It is addressed to Rebels, and is intended to operate on them alone; first, by dissuading them from persistence in their treason; secondly, by weakening and soon crushing them in case they insist on going ahead. They say they want Peace; the President unfeignedly desires Peace; and he stands ready to make it on the simple, sufficient basis of the Union and the Constitution. There is no excuse for War; there is no need of negotiation and compromise; mutual conformity to the Union and Constitution solves all difficulties, settles all differences, obviates all necessity for new stipulations.

But, suppose the Confederate States persist in Rebellion and Civil War—what then?

Then, says the President, I shall proceed, on the 1st of January next, to proclaim liberty to your slaves, and I hereby direct all the Military and Naval officers of the Union to respect and enforce such freedom. The Republic must not die—it must not be broken into fragments—its integrity must be preserved—as life must be saved. All this I can achieve at the expense of your Slavery; and I shall proceed to do it. Should you suffer therefrom, you will have none to blame but yourselves.

What is the objection to this?

"Unconstitutional," do you call it? If you mean extra-constitutional, of course it is; and so is the shooting of any Rebel who has been killed since the war began. Call it unconstitutional if you like the term; that will not restore him to life. We know no provision of the Constitution that authorized Robert Small to run the Rebel steamboat out of Charleston Harbor, by Fort Sumter, and into Port Royal. The traitor who owned her was clearly deprived of his property "without due process of law." What are you going to do about it?

War is the reign of force, of violence, of hard bullets and sharp swords. We haven't a doubt that any of our scouts or pickets in Old Virginia would be adjudged guilty of trespass by any local justice of the peace before whom he might be taken. It is the fault not of the Unionists but of the traitors that these matters have got beyond the jurisdiction of justices into the domain of Burnsides, Hookers, Lees, and Stonewall Jacksons, where "the hardest fend off" is the governing rule.

They who talk of the unconstitutionality of the Proclamation of Freedom, evince a lamentable confusion of ideas. If Gen. McClellan, when hard pressed on his retreat from before Richmond, had felt constrained to proffer freedom to all the slaves within his lines on condition that they would take up the muskets of his dead and wounded soldiers and use them against the victorious Rebels with desperate valor, nobody imagines that express warrant for such proffer could be found in the Constitution. But suppose he had thereby been enabled to repel the foe and save his army, does any one imagine that the men so freed would ever have been remanded into bondage? Congress might vote to pay for them, if you insist on it; but returning them to chattelhood is not a possibility. We can't realize that even Fernando Wood or George T. Curtis would favor it.

If the Rebels stand out after the 1st of January, their slaves will surely be declared free, and this dictate of Military necessity will be enforced to the full extent of the authority of the Union, wherever its flag may be planted. If any body fancies that the slaves so liberated can be *practically* remanded into Slavery by any new Dred Scott decision, he is welcome to indulge that sweet illusion to his heart's content. He is certain in time to be disenchanted.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The most tame and uninteresting Charter Election ever held in this City came off on Tuesday. True, there was a large vote polled; but almost everybody considered the result a foregone conclusion, and though they came in generous numbers to the polls, they took no special interest in the canvass. After the immense Democratic majority in November, there was very little encouragement for serious opposition to the consolidated factions under the lead of Fernando the First. But Mr. Haws made a gallant fight, and his friends stood by him bravely, even against hope; yet what could he, what could any man, or angel even, do against the swarming myriads of the Five Points and other renowned Democratic strongholds? Why, the Five Points Ward alone gives Brennan nearly three thousand majority, where Seymour got but 1,943. In this Ward, the districts embracing the Five Points, Baxter and Mulberry streets are too well known to require description. Here is their vote:

Districts.	Haws.	Brennan.
V.	5	629
VI.	4	611
IX.	8	531

There are probably not more than 17 tax-payers in the whole seven space herein indicated. The vote of the same districts only a month ago, when Mr. Wadsworth ran, was not much higher, was, for Wadsworth 71, Seymour 1,166; Democratic increase, about 600 in four weeks. Some may say, and justly, that the vote is about equal to the entire male population of the districts, young and old; but the tax-payers of Wall-street and the Fifth avenue have to stand the shot, and who cares? The general result of the election is, that Mr. Brennan is Controller by about 13,500 majority; Mr. Devlin is Corporation Counsel by an equally if not more satisfactory vote; nine Democratic Aldermen are chosen—the whole number in nomination—so that in the next Board the Democrats will have at least 15 to 2 opposition. The Councilmen are all Fernando-Wood Democrats. Mr. Haws gets majorities in four Wards—the 9th, 15th, 16th and 21st; but these four give him only 1,443, while the 6th Ward alone gives Brennan twice as much. The entire vote is about 12,500 less than it was in November; the Democratic majority is 18,000 less than for Seymour; the vote for Mr. Haws is nearly 3,000 more than that for Mr. Wadsworth. Enough said.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

—The third Session of the XXXVIIth Congress commenced to-day. There was an unusually full attendance in the Senate, only seven members being absent. Three new Senators took their seats, viz: Richard S. Fields, of New-Jersey, vice John R. Thompson, deceased; Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, vice Benj. Stark, term expired; and Saml. Green Arnold, of Rhode Island, vice James F. Simmons, resigned. Immediately after the reading of the President's Message, the Senate adjourned. The extraordinary fact that the prayers offered in Senate and House were in favor of Freedom is worthy of record.

A quorum was present at roll-call in the House. After the usual formal conference with the Senate, Mr. R. Conkling had a resolution adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report the cheapest, most expeditious and trustworthy mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario, when the exigency may arise, and of establishing water communication from other waters to the Lakes. Mr. Vallandigham wanted the Judiciary Committee to report by what authority the Postmaster-General decides what newspapers may go in the mails. The House adopted the resolution. Mr. Cox proposed to have the House condemn all the late arrests for suspicion of treason as a usurpation of power and to declare that all such arrests shall cease, and all persons yet held shall at once have a public trial. The House disagreed with Mr. Cox, by 70 to 40. Mr. Richardson was troubled in the same way—wanted to know all about what citizens of Illinois had been arrested, and what for. The House did not agree with Mr. R., 74 voting to table his resolution to 40 against. The President's Message was then read, and then Mr. Vallandigham wanted to make a speech, but the House would not hear him. Three new members were present: George H. Yeaman of the IId District of Kentucky, in place of James S. Jackson, deceased; Thomas A. D. Fessenden of the IId District of Maine, in place of Charles W. Walton, resigned; and Amasa Walker of the IXth District of Massachusetts in place of Goldsmith F. Bailey, deceased. Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. Cox, entirely characteristic of the Bad-Rum Democracy; it was to reduce the tax on whisky to five cents per gallon. The Secessionist is commendably careful of the interests of those who elected him.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862.

—In Senate Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for information in regard to the number of citizens of the State of Kentucky who have been confined in camps and military prisons of the United States outside of the limits of that State, and also to inform them what are the charges against them, and by whose authority the arrests were made. Mr. Powell also proposed a joint resolution, which was laid over, declaring that all such arrests are unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are usurpations of the power delegated by the people to the President, and that all such arrests are hereby condemned and declared palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States; and it is hereby demanded that all such arrests shall hereafter, and that all persons so arrested shall have a prompt and speedy trial "according to the provisions of the Constitution," or be immediately released. Mr. Garret Davis had a resolution laid over, which recommended that all the States choose delegates to meet in convention at Louisville on the first Monday of April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union. Mr. Grimes wanted information about the acceptance of League Island for a navy station. Mr. McDougall asked for a statement of the amount of money paid for preëmpting land titles, suits, &c., in California, and the amounts paid for searches in Mexico. Adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed providing that all judgments recovered by the United States, in suits now pending or which may hereafter be brought for the collection or recovery of duties on imports or money due the United States from Collectors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver coin of the United States. The Military Committee were directed to report as to the propriety of increasing pay of soldiers to $15 per month, and reducing salaries of officers not in active service. Mr. Richardson wanted all soldiers paid in gold and silver. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report on the expediency of admitting foreign cotton duty free. The Committee on Public Expenditures were instructed to report what reduction can be made in the expenses of the General Land Office. Leave was asked to introduce a resolution to reduce the tax on whisky; objected to. A bill was introduced annulling and abrogating all treaties between the United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, 1862.

—In the Senate the Standing Committees of the last session were reappointed, Mr. Sumner taking the place of Mr. Simmons on the Finance Committee, and Mr. Arnold, of R. I., that of Mr. Thompson on the Commerce Committee. Information was asked for about purchase of land in Portsmouth harbor, as to arrests in Delaware, as to the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture, and as to the expediency of reporting for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by the Sioux Indians. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into Slavery of freemen captured or seized by the Rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to give protection on human rights. The Military Committee were [illegible] an Ambulance and Hospital Corps. Notice was given of a bill repealing the acts establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the Navy, passed July, 1862. [illegible] operations of the Department of Agriculture, and as to the propriety of amending the Bounty law so as to allow volunteers who have, or may hereafter be, honorably discharged on account of their wounds, or other disability arising from actual service, such portion of the bounty of $100 provided for under said section as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF DOUBTFUL.

Bayard Taylor, our Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, recently had an interview with Prince Gortchakoff, in which—speaking from his recent official dispatches from Secretary Seward—he said in effect that the war in this country was fast drawing to a close, that the rebellion was about to be suppressed. Prince Gortchakoff's reply was doubtful in tone, but he took occasion to intimate that he had heard similar prophecies so often from the same official source, that he must be pardoned if he felt some doubt concerning the probability of the fulfillment of this last vaticination at once.

THE DECREASE IN SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

It is ascertained that the exports of the United States during the last fiscal year are $4,000,000 less than they were in 1860. This deficit is, however, more than accounted for by the fact that $190,000,000 worth less of Southern staples were exported in 1862 than in 1860, showing positive gain in the exports of Northern products of at least $62,000,000. Pretty well for a country engaged in a gigantic civil war.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

A private letter from a General commanding Union forces in Mississippi, speaks in the strongest terms of the utility of the President's Proclamation of Freedom as a weapon of war. The writer says that Southern society has been completely disorganized by it. Some planters have fled to the interior for protection from the specter of insurrection, and all the moveable property as well as of the slaves. Many others have sold their negroes South at [illegible] are making the most strenuous efforts to keep the Proclamation from the knowledge of the slaves, but without avail. Accounts from Arkansas represent slaveholders in that State as similarly affected.

THE M'DOWELL INQUIRY CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell will meet to-day, but determine the following plan of investigation:

The Court having carefully considered the charges propounded by Maj.-Gen. McDowell, will proceed to the investigation in accordance with the following, making hereafter such modifications or amplifications as may be suggested by the course of the proceedings and be deemed necessary:

1. To examine and inquire into any and every accusation or imputation of treachery or disloyalty on the part of Gen. McDowell, and to examine and inquire into his whole conduct as a general since —, being the date on which Gen. McDowell assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE TAX ON CLOTHING MANUFACTURE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just determined one of the most important questions that have been brought before him since his Bureau was organized—a question on which he heard several days' argument on behalf of the clothing manufacturers, by Attorney-General Foster, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles [illegible] of New-York and the Hon. Chas. [illegible] this city. The question raised was with reference to the legality of taxation, under the Excise, of persons engaged in the manufacture of apparel, the points to which the arguments submitted were directed being, first, that clothing under the law is not a manufacture, and consequently not taxable; and, second, if it be a manufacture, and taxable, tax should be based upon the increased value only over the value of the materials on which taxes have been previously paid.

The Commissioner, after considering the arguments advanced at some length, decides that clothing is a manufacture, and subject to taxation at the rate of three per cent ad valorem, the value to be returned by the manufacturer and estimated by the Assessors in the manner pointed out by the statute. Another point made by the parties and counsel was that the work of manufacturing is usually performed by other persons than the owners of the material, who receive the garments cut and return them completed to the owners; that these who perform the larger part of the manual labor are to be regarded as manufacturers. The Commissioner decides that the manufacturer is he who furnishes the materials, money and skill employed in the management of the business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1862.

SMUGGLING FOR THE REBELS.

Considerable contraband trade is still going on across the Potomac. Two Baltimoreans were arrested near Alexandria yesterday, who were engaged in carrying goods and information to the Rebels, and ten Jews were brought up as prisoners by the flotilla, who had upon their persons over $1,200 in coin and Treasury notes, and about $800 in Confederate paper. A regiment will probably soon be sent down the river, on the Maryland side, to put a stop to the violations of the blockade which the flotilla above is unable to prevent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

OUR FORCES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Public apprehensions of insufficient forces on the Rappahannock may be relieved by the remark which Gen. Burnside made in this city, that he did not need another man for the work he has to do, and that his confidence of success is undoubting.

GEN. PORTER'S CASE.

Gen. Fitz John Porter was to-day furnished with a copy of the charges against him, which are said to be signed by Gen. Pope's Inspector-General, and to relate exclusively to the very brief campaign at Manassas, during which Gen. Porter served under Gen. Pope. Gen. Porter asked an adjournment till Thursday, to enable him to prepare his defense. The Court was in secret session for some time, but adjourned without deciding whether to grant Gen. Porter's request, or whether it could proceed in the absence of Gen. King. Gen. Pope has arrived. It is now regarded as doubtful whether it will be necessary to summon Gen. McClellan as witness.

THE PROMOTION OF GENERALS.

The President, previously to the assembling of Congress, appointed a considerable number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals. Among the former are Gens. Sykes, Hancock, Brooks, Hartsuff (who was especially distinguished at Antietam), J. F. Reynolds, Wilcox, Butterfield, and John Newton. Among the Brigadier-Generals are Col. Tyler, 1st Connecticut Artillery; Col. Neill of Philadelphia, Capt. Russell of the 4th U. S. Infantry, Col. Moor of the 28th Ohio, Col. Lytle of the 10th Ohio, for gallantry at Perryville; Col. Greig of a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. The list has not been announced, but the above names are given as correct.

THE CONVICTED INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The Minnesota delegation are vehemently demanding the execution of the convicted Indians, and the removal of the remainder of all the various tribes of the State. Representative Aldrich introduced bills to-day annulling all treaties with the Sioux, and to indemnify the State of Minnesota for expenditures incurred in suppressing the late outbreak, and [illegible] Wilkinson introduced a resolution looking to the early expulsion of all the Indian tribes from that State.

THE M'DOWELL INQUIRY.

[illegible] written instructions given to Gen. Shields at Luray, to take such supplies from the inhabitants as the necessities of the case required, giving the proper receipts therefor; to subsist his horses by grazing, if his own supplies of forage proved insufficient. Col. Schriver, being again called, testified that large supplies had been taken from the people of the country by Gen. McDowell for the use of the army. The room was afterward cleared, when the Court sat with closed doors for some time, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LONDON TIMES'S RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that the present correspondent of *The London Times* at Richmond is the Hon. Mr. Lawley, who was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone for some time after he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, but dabbled in the funds and was turned out of his place. He was ruined on the turf, but is a man of high position, culture, wide, and elegant address. He was here about a year ago, and took letters of introduction to the West.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE REBELS AS A BELLIGERENT.

The statement in the Message that last June there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers would recede from their recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent has surprised some, at least, of the representatives of foreign nations here, who say that their Governments never dreamed of taking any such step.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Fitz John Porter Court-Martial met at 11 o'clock this morning, but adjourned without action, owing to the continued absence of Gen. King, who, having been telegraphed for, is expected to-morrow.

OFFICERS TO BE TRIED FOR INSUBORDINATION.

It is said that courts are soon to be organized for the trial of Gen. Griffin for insubordination in regard to Gen. Pope's command, and of Col. Carroll for his conduct at Port Republic.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

To-day Col. R. B. Goodwin was called with reference to his authorship of a letter written from St. Mark's Place, Sept. 21, 1862, derogatory of Gen. McDowell. Admitting his authorship of the letter, he was not required to testify, on account of not feeling well, until to-morrow. Major Wilson was next examined with reference to Gen. McDowell's having taken certain corn and forage from a Mr. Hoffman or Bell Plain, Stafford County, Va., for army consumption. Major Clarence Brown of Gen. McDowell's Staff was next examined on the same point. Major Breck, Assistant-Adjutant-General U. S. A., was also examined in regard to this matter. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

CONSUL AT NASSAU.

Lockwood L. Doty, of Albany, has been appointed Consul at Nassau, vice Whiting, resigned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SMITH.

There is little doubt that Secretary Smith will, before the close of the month, resign his seat in the Cabinet, for the purpose of accepting an appointment as Judge of the U. S. District Court in place of Judge Huntington, deceased. His successor is not yet determined. Hon. Schuyler Colfax declines to accept a seat in the Cabinet; one will probably be tendered to Hon. Joseph Holt of Ky., who is known to stand very high in the President's estimation.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Senator Hale gave notice to-day of a bill to repeal the law of the last Session reorganizing the Navy. It is said that he will make use of strenuous efforts to procure its passage, and that he will make an elaborate attack on the administration of the Navy Department.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry was occupied to-day with testimony of Col. R. B. Goodwin of New-York, who testified that he has repeatedly seen Gen. McDowell drunk on the streets of Washington. He subsequently saw Gen. McDowell drunk, first on Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, about a week or two before Gen. McClellan's going with the army to Fairfax Court-House. The next time was at Fairfax Court-House, about the time Gen. McClellan ordered a movement to Alexandria. He also testified to the bad quality of the food furnished the troops, and that he had seen no order forbidding pickets to fire when fired upon by Rebels. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

The Fitz John Porter Court-Martial met again to-day, when the following charges and specifications were read, [illegible] the court having decided that the trial should be an open one.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

TIN CANS FOR PRESERVING VESSELS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that oyster-cans not air-tight nor fitted to preserve the contents beyond a brief period of time are not subject to taxation. When, however, meats, fish, or shell-fish are packed in cans or other air-tight vessels or jars, and with the expectation of preserving such articles for considerable periods of time, they are subject to a tax of 2 per centum ad valorem. Nor does such liability depend upon any previous preparation of articles for the purpose of aiding in their preservation. The exemption is due exclusively to the fact that the cans or other packages are not air-tight, and that the contents are not therefore taken and preserved. In such case it is the duty of the Assessors to consider and decide these questions.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command of the 1st Army Corps. Major William Painter, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, has been detailed as Quartermaster of the corps.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

THE NEW STAMP FOR TELEGRAMS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that the stamps for telegrams are ready for delivery, and all senders of messages will be required, on and after Monday, December 1, to place a stamp on each telegram, and cancel it with the date and the initials of the writer. The telegraph companies throughout the country will require compliance with the law on and after Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. V. Colburn, from Gen. McClellan's staff, has been assigned to duty as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis. Leave of absence has been granted Col. Colburn to visit his home in Vermont before entering upon his duties. Gen. McClellan indorses the Colonel as one of the most efficient officers in the army.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

DECISIONS BY THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Railroad Companies making cars and locomotives to replace old stock or to increase their equipment, must pay a tax upon the whole value of such manufactures [illegible] where they exceed $600, though the articles are manufactured for their own use. Carpets, when prepared by dealers [illegible] upon special orders, are not regarded as manufactures, nor liable to [illegible] In that particular vessel, are not regarded as manufacturers within the meaning of the excise law, and they are consequently exempt from duty. The tax on diamonds and emeralds, when previously cut and prepared for setting, will be assessed only on the value of the setting.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

DECISIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so that he conducts the business and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use.

The Commissioner also decides: The articles produced by job printers, lithographers, and engravers, which are made upon special orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from duty as manufactures. Job printers, engravers, and lithographers, whose business is confined to the production of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception, are not liable to assessment as manufacturers.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE WITH GEN. ROSECRANS.

Ralston Skinner of Cincinnati, late in the Second Controller's office, Treasury Department, has been appointed Judge-Advocate on the Staff of Gen. Rosecrans, and has left for the scene of his duties.

CONDITION OF THE CONVALESCENT'S CAMP.

Representatives Covode and Gooch, members of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, having heard unfavorable accounts respecting the condition of the Convalescent's Camp near Alexandria, visited it this afternoon, for personal inspection. They found that a large number of soldiers there are totally incapacitated for active service, and should be promptly discharged. While they discovered abuses which they will make an early effort to have removed, they attach no blame whatever to Col. Belknap, the officer in charge, being satisfied that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. There are over 10,000 convalescent recruits, &c., at the camp, of whom 2,000 are from Pennsylvania.

APPOINTMENTS REFERRED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, referred to their appropriate Committees a large number of appointments made by the President during the recess, including that of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Davis.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER PRIZE.

The Navy Department has been advised of the capture of the schooner Annie Dees by the United States gunboat Seneca, on the 17th ult., while trying to run the blockade of Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 125 barrels of turpentine and 68 barrels of rosin. Among those on board of her were four persons believed to be pilots for vessels trying to run the blockade there.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News from Rebel Sources—Gen. Smith in Command at Petersburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

The British frigate Cadmus left here yesterday afternoon; also the steamboat New-York, Annapolis, with all the prisoners brought from City Point. Charles Tucker, of the 38th Massachusetts, and George Gutbroth, 114th New-York, died at Chesapeake Hospital on the 1st inst.

The *Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Journal* of Nov 28th says:

A dispatch from Fort Fisher this morning says all is quiet below. The Pecotalige and Uncle Ben went to sea safely last night.

Gen. G. W. Smith is in Richmond, sick. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Confederate States Navy is now the leading idea among the sagacious minds of the South.

The Hon. F. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has opened a collection office at Ponchatoula, and is doing a regular business.

The steamer Ketchi was run into and sunk by the Bahamas recently. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade.

The *Raleigh (N. C.) Progress* of Nov. 27, says Maj.-Gen. G. W. Smith is in Petersburg, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction.

The *Richmond Examiner* of Nov. 29, says, [illegible] next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond on the second Monday in January.

The same paper says: "We learn that [illegible] Shaw, recently one of General Winder's detectives, is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee Government."

The *Charleston Courier* of Nov. 25 says:

The enemy have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to lay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking any one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Mr. Mallory waiting for all of Lincoln's ironclads to be finished?

Full Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

Now and during the last year the scene of military operations has comprised Ten Departments. The Armies operating consisting, according to the official returns, a force of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND, OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, fully armed and equipped. Since the last returns, this force has increased to EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN. Quotas filled up, the force will reach ONE MILLION MEN, and the [illegible] for next year are based on that number.

The Middle Department, comprising [illegible] Maryland, New-Jersey, Delaware, [illegible] Department of Virginia, have [illegible] important military operations, detailed [illegible] which have never yet been made [illegible] Reports of Gens. McClellan and [illegible] submitted. Communications according [illegible] resolution, between Department and [illegible] will be submitted when required.

If expectations formed of the army's achievements have not been fully realized, they are yet [illegible] of good results. Yorktown, Williamsburg, [illegible] Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Malvern [illegible] Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, etc., are [illegible] The invading army [illegible] back from Maryland and the borders of Pennsylvania [illegible] Norfolk captured [illegible] Maj.-Gen. Wool; [illegible] Monroe is harrassing the Rebels; and Maryland loyal.

THE WAR AT THE WEST.

Favorable: Gen. Curtis has driven the [illegible] under Price [illegible] Arkansas; [illegible] Ridge, 6th, 7th, and 8th March.

Fort Donelson captured, etc., etc. [illegible] of Navy's Report [illegible] Gen. Curtis's force ordered to reinforce [illegible] in Tennessee. Effected after long [illegible] marches. Gen. Pope also ordered there. [illegible] evacuated by the Rebels [illegible] Buell and Pope followed [illegible] miles, making captures. General Curtis [illegible] through North-Eastern Arkansas, [illegible] Helena [illegible]

Gen. Buell advanced toward Bowling [illegible] Gen. Thomas pushed forward to Upper [illegible] On the 19th January he encountered [illegible] Mill Spring, defeated and utterly routed [illegible] Bowling Green and Nashville [illegible] evacuated, Gen. Buell pursued the [illegible] Murfreesboro and Columbia, and from [illegible] the main body was marched to Savannah, Pittsburg Landing.

The great mass of Rebels in the [illegible] being concentrated near Corinth, [illegible]

[illegible] In North Carolina, Gen. Burnside [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Yellow fever has been [illegible] Gen. Mitchel's death [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, &c., [illegible] navigation of all the Mississippi [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Recent operations detailed by [illegible] Missouri safe. Arkansas to be [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

This department is composed of [illegible] Wisconsin, and Territory of Dakota [illegible] against an Indian outbreak under [illegible] Outbreak suppressed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN MINNESOTA.

By whomever instigated, they have [illegible] ordinarily cruel. Heavy losses of property [illegible] Three hundred Indians sentenced to death [illegible] under consideration.

NEW-MEXICO.

Rebels under Sibley driven thence by Gen. Canby [illegible] force now under Gen. Carleton adequate.

THE PACIFIC.

Free from war's scourge. Volunteers offered; liberality in money [illegible]

ESCAPE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Invasion of Kentucky by Bragg, [illegible] Perryville, and escape of Bragg's army [illegible] tigated thoroughly. Kentucky now loyal.

DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Under command of Maj.-Gen. Grant [illegible] detailed in General-in-Chief's report [illegible] of Memphis [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Sherman commanding there [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Composed of Tennessee east of Tennessee and the Cumberland Gap, under General Rosecrans [illegible] army well disciplined, gallant, and important operations.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Great advances made since [illegible] standing disasters. Rebels once held the Mississippi from Cairo to New-Orleans. Only [illegible] Mobile remain to them on the coast [illegible] Memphis wrested from them [illegible] Nashville. Rebels driven [illegible] Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri [illegible] of Maryland are cut [illegible]

was authorized to distribute 2,000 medals to private soldiers of distinguished merit. From different specimens a selection has been made, and the medals are to be ready in January for distribution.

The reports of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Topographical Engineers, Paymaster-General, and Surgeon-General, herewith submitted, show the operations of the respective Bureaus of this department during the past year. Some of them contain details and information which, for obvious reasons, ought not to be placed by publication at present within the reach of the enemy. Whatever details relating to the public security contained in these reports, and not herein stated, which may be required for the information of Congress or Congressional Committees, will be furnished under your direction.

ENLISTMENTS AND DRAFTING.

The Adjutant-General's office charged with these. Under the calls of July and August, there are already in the field over 420,000 new troops, of which 332,000 are volunteers for three years, or during the war. The call was made, too, at a time of despondency. The call for volunteers and draft for militia afforded occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish the evil purposes of discouraging enlistments, and encouraging opposition to the war, and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

ARRESTS.

Arrests were made, therefore, of some of the disloyal persons. Habeas Corpus, as a measure of National preservation, suspended. Provost-Marshals appointed. Arrests forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests occurred; when brought to notice of Department, parties discharged immediately. By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments, or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of Volunteers and Militia are filled up, have been released. Others were discharged on parole. Arrests and non-arrests equally complained of. Department has avoided severity in this regard, and simply considered necessity.

ABSENTEE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—FRAUDS.

Beside aiding State authorities respecting draft, and enlistment, another important duty is assigned to the Provost-Marshals. Skulkers from the army, and bounty-frauds, &c., &c., are under their eye.

EXPENDITURES.

For enlistments, recruiting, drilling, and subsistence of volunteers, regulars, and militia, $20,692,232 99.

VOLUNTEERING.

No draft in some States necessary. Whole number of volunteers raised and part of militia. Others, deficient in volunteers; have not yet made a draft, but taken measures therefor. Illinois and Iowa have furnished more than their quota under both calls. Popular acquiescence in the draft an evidence of loyalty. Any forcible resistance to the draft has been confined to narrow limits, and was suppressed without the interference of the General Government.

FILLING UP OF OLD REGIMENTS.

This is very advantageous. Expedients adopted therefor. Since the call for volunteers, 49,920 recruits have been added to old regiments. By the aid of some effectual legislation, it is hoped that this important object may be effectually obtained.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

This is under the Adjutant-General. In July, under arrangement of Gen. Dix on part of the United States and Gen. Hill of the traitors, large number of prisoners exchanged. Some more to be exchanged.

DEFECTIVE LAWS.

Serious defects in militia and volunteer laws. Department will submit views to Congress. Governor of States thanked for laborious and patriotic duties in raising volunteers, &c.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BUREAU.

Very important and extensive Bureau. His report elaborate and able.

It presents a general statement of the operations of the Department under his charge during the fiscal year. The clothing and equipage of the army; all that relates to its shelter in camp, in barracks or on the march; the organization, equipment and care of the baggage and supply trains; the purchase and charter of transports; the transportation of troops and supplies of all kinds; the repair and reconstruction of bridges, railroads, and common roads; the supply of forage for the army, of horses for the cavalry and artillery; of harness, except for the cavalry and artillery; of wagons, ambulances, hospital transport-carts, and all the vehicles of the trains, except artillery carriages and caissons; the supply of labor other than that of troops; the payment of soldiers on extra duty; the erection of barracks, hospitals and stables; the supply of tents; the care of refugees and prisoners; and generally all the expenses attending the operations and movements of an army not specifically assigned to some other department, fall within the duties of the Quartermaster's Department.

The extent of the issues of some of the most important materials of war are set forth in tables attached to the report. A full statement of the expenditures of the fiscal year is given; and it will be seen that while the army is reported to have been successfully and promptly furnished with all supplies which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide, the department has not had at its command facilities for completing as promptly as the interest of the Government and of the officer requires, the examination of the voluminous accounts of its disbursing agents.

The magnitude of the operations for the supply of the army are set forth in the report, with remarks upon the means of reducing expenditures, and providing for a more speedy settlement of accounts, and a more strict accountability for public money and property.

THE CONTRABANDS

Have proved a successful experiment. Work admirably in Louisiana, etc.; at Port Royal cultivating thousands of acres of sea islands of the coast; in the operations of the army on James River and the Potomac, as laborers, teamsters, ostlers, in landing and shipping stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply.

STEAM TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS.

The vast business of these in the war affords proof of the greatness of the National military resources. Movements on a scale of great magnitude. The collection and distribution of men and material in so short a time on so immense a scale impossible but for these agencies. Not found necessary in loyal States to take military possession of railroads. The railroad companies met and formed a compact for military transportation. Their action just and equitable. Immense injury done to railroads in belligerent regions, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Energetically repaired damages, &c.

IRON-CLADS AND RAMS.

Praised. [See Secretary of the Navy's Report.]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House of Representatives' bill to increase Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Department among unfinished business of last session. Needed. So, too, more room wanted for records. Extension of Winder's building recommended.

SUBSISTENCE.

Armies well supplied by bids in the great cities. Fresh beef on the hoof afforded generally, to lessen transportation. Troops on coast, New-Orleans, &c., receive fresh beef from New-York; hopes that next year it may be procured from Texas. Political prisoners and prisoners of war also have subsistence from Government. No armies in the world so well supplied as those of the United States.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU—SUPPLIES OF ARMS.

Vigor and activity unsurpassed. Notwithstanding extensive demands, new levies, &c., this Bureau has been able to arm over four hundred thousand new troops suddenly called into the field. Distribution equitably made. Soon the best arms, all of Government manufacture, will be supplied. So, too, gunpowder, munitions, &c. Every means taken to fortify coasts and provide for forts, &c. Details will be communicated to appropriate Committees. In general terms it may be stated that the issues by the Ordnance Department included 1,926 field and siege, and 1,206 fortification cannon, 7,921 gun carriages, caissons, mortar beds, traveling forges, and battery wagons, 1,276,686 small arms, 287,291,127 rounds of ammunitions for artillery and small-arms, still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and depots. The breaking out of the rebellion found us unprepared; it was impossible to get all the arms of home manufacture. In regard to exorbitant prices, resulting from a sudden and great demand, a report is herewith submitted. Home manufactured articles all at reasonable prices will soon be procurable, owing to measures taken.

HARBOR DEFENSE.

Especially of Atlantic ports fully looked after. Heavy ordnance supplied to make the new agents of warfare. A board of experienced and competent officers has considered the whole subject.

PRESERVATION OF SUPPLIES.

Urgent necessity for better storage and preservation of ordnance supplies. No more facilities now than when army was 18,000. Report of Ordnance Bureau approved as regards this point. Ordnance officers highly praised.

NEW ARMORIES.

An act of last session provides for armories at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Rock Island. Brig.-Gen. Buckingham's approved report submitted herewith. The old penitentiary of the district turned into an arsenal; and the inmates transferred to New-York.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Attention of departments directed to forts and fortifications. A personal inspection made by the distinguished Chief of Engineers, Gen. Totten. Grants at last session, $5,535,000 for permanent works, $750,000 for temporary works. The Chief of Engineers reports that these sums have admitted of very material progress, &c. Great difficulty in finding workmen therefore, owing to the demand for them. So likewise for transportation.

Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large caliber in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defense. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL CORPS.

A report by the board of visitors in respect to the condition of the Military Academy at West Point is submitted with the report of the Chief of Engineers.

The officers of the corps of Topographical Engineers, as appears by the report of its chief, have been almost exclusively on duty with armies in the field, engaged in surveys and reconnoissances connected with their movements, in the collection of topographical and statistical information, and in the construction of field works, batteries, entrenchments, block houses, bridges, and all other like duties.

LAKE SURVEYS.

Continued, chiefly near Green Bay and Fox Island. Estimates: $106,879 48. Lake Harbor Works, thirty-four in number. Little work done for want of appropriations. General Estimates alluded to.

ARREARAGES.

Claims for arrearages for harbors, rivers, roads, &c., amounting to $15,000 are found on the record of the bureau.

THE EMIGRANT WAGON ROAD.

Bridging and repairs from Fort Walla Walla on Columbia River to Fort Benton on the Missouri, completed. Length 624 miles. Officer in charge recommends $70,000 for further improvements.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Report of Acting Paymaster General states that during fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1862, $5,550,039 54 was paid to regular troops; $91,116,610 61 to volunteers; and $38,597,819 07 since 30th June, 1862. Report states that nearly all regiments were paid to 30th of June, and many to 30th August—that some delay had been occasioned by want of funds, but it is believed that all will soon be paid.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

By the death of Col. Garard a vacancy was occasioned in the office of Chief of this Bureau, which, under the existing law, can only be filled by regular promotion from the corps. In my opinion, the good of the service requires a wider range of selection for this most important office. The vacancy has not yet been filled, in order that, by a change of the law, the volunteer and regular service may be open to selection of such persons as you may deem most competent for the duty.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Surgeon-General's report affords information on this point. Expenditures, $2,445,894 89. General Hospitals, 151. Patients, 58,175. Whole number under medical treatment not short of 90,000. No epidemics of severity. Diseases kept down; scurvy prevented; few victims to yellow fever. Bureau requires enlargement. Surgical Department aided by humane men. Horrors of battle thus assuaged. Relief associations and religious bodies, clergymen praised for their services.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Report of Major Meyer deserves attention. Services of Corps highly commended. A separate organization urged. Thanks tendered to Col. Stager, Major Eckert and assistants of Telegraph Corps. Unsurpassed in diligence, profit and importance by any other branch of the service.

CONCLUSIONS—AN ARGUMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO LABOR.

The Secretary's duty ... [illegible] ... hereby fulfilled. No such mighty force ever mustered before under one banner. The employment of that force should be—to smite traitors on every hand—attack their armies and strongholds, occupy their forts, clear the great West of their obstructions, and pause not until they are subdued. Above all, it is our duty to disdain no legitimate aid which may save the lives of our gallant soldiers, diminish their labors, provide for their wants, and lessen the burdens of our people.

The Secretary very strongly and earnestly recommends the use of contrabands as laborers and economists, in every possible form—agricultural, industrial, and military. Supplies and transportations treated in reference to the necessity of adjuvant contraband labor. The territory once recovered and the four million laborers will be of incalculable service to us in retaining it. They raise the Southern staples. They should be organized for labor in the South. Protect the laboring population, and they will not assist the Rebels with supplies. The greater portion of the country which raises Sea-Island cotton is now in our possession. The laborers are there. Organize them. The colored man will not leave his home if protected. His being a competitor for Northern labor is nonsense.

The Rebellion will die when the power of the slave-owners over labor is stricken down. No disposition toward servile insurrection shown. Strong loyalty to Federal Government exhibited. By occupying all their forts on the Mississippi and the seacoast, a market will be opened for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and of a loyal population in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Thousands of loyal men ready to proceed to Texas and Florida and settle. So far from being invincible, no enemy so vulnerable as the Southern States, if the means at hand are employed against them. If the South still rebel, and refuse the offers held out for conciliation, the Government is still equal to the work of suppression, and "a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States."

FROM EUROPE.

—The China, which left Liverpool on Nov. 22, and Queenstown on Nov. 23, arrived off Cape Race on Monday afternoon, November 1. The mediation schemes of Napoleon are still eagerly canvassed. There were rumors that a second note had been sent by France to England, in reply to the dispatch of Earl Russell. *The Saturday Review* expects that Napoleon will now recognize the Rebels, and then conclude an alliance with them, with a view of carrying out the ones easily his plans in Mexico. The removal of McClellan is another fruitful topic of discussion for the English press; and it is a fact of some interest that *The London Herald*, which only recently denounced the English Ministry for not aiding France in putting an end to the war, and which has always been in favor of armed interference, calls the removal of McClellan "a terrible mistake, both in a military and political point of view." The purchase of several more steamers by the Rebels is announced, and one steamer with 600 tuns of arms is said to have left for the Confederate States. Garibaldi has written another letter on the American war in which he declares himself for the abolition of Slavery before any constitutional questions. There is a great probability that Prince Alfred of England will be elected for the throne of Greece.

Another Rebel steamer is reported to have left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying American vessels; and still another was expected soon to follow. The English papers were still commenting upon the complaint of the Federal Government on the case of the Alabama. The majority of the Prince of Wales was celebrated throughout England in a quiet manner. As Duke of Cornwall, the Prince will receive a revenue of £500,000. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has published a circular on the Italian question, in which he declares it to be the intention of France not to consent to an incorporation of Rome with Italy. Another political murder has occurred in Warsaw.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, Evening.—The COTTON market has been firmer to-day, and all descriptions are a trifle higher. The sales foot up 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are unchanged and steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Consols closed to-day at 93⅞@93¼ for money. Erie shares 40½; Illinois Central shares, 41½@42 discount.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Bourse is heavy; Rentes, 70f. 20c.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—Cotton has declined considerably, but no quotations can be given. Sales of the week, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,000 bales.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 3.

[illegible]

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The new movement for the rise inaugurated on Monday ... to-day, with ... The tide, however, swept onward, and at the close the market was strong, with a disposition to buy largely. The shorts have covered to large extent to-day, and the commission houses had a large arrival of orders, showing that the public are again taking an interest in the speculative arena. The impression that the Secretary of ... resort to a further issue of legal-tender notes to a large amount. The heaviness of the market for the last few weeks has been caused by the contrary impression, then well based; but the concurrent reports from Washington although unofficial compel the belief that Mr. Chase has seen the impossibility of running the war machine by the aid of bonds, which even if taken at a fair price there is not currency enough in the monetary centers to pay for. The difficulty which attended the payment of the small 7.30 ₩ cent loan awarded a short time since must have opened his eyes to the fact that there is no superabundance of currency and that a loan of $50,000,000 could not be paid for by reason of the actual scarcity of legal-tender notes. He has, we have good reason to believe, abandoned any intention he may have entertained of making an issue of bonds until the currency has been swelled to an amount which will float them. No one is disposed to deny the evils of a superabundant paper currency, but nearly every one admits the war necessity which existed for resorting to another issue of legal tender notes to meet the large daily expenses of the Government. That a currency bill will pass this Congress we have no doubt, although Mr. Chase may not ask for it in direct terms. Between the Boards and at the Second Board the market was excited and buoyant with some irregularity. At the Third Board there was a large business done with a strong feeling at the close. Governments have been well sustained during the day and were in fair demand. There has been a good demand during the day for Railroad Bonds, and the speculative movement in them is improved. Bank stocks have also been in good demand. The biddings show the influence of the report that Government securities, of which these institutions are large holders, are not to be manufactured by hundreds of millions and thrown upon the market. For Seventh Ward Bank 132 was bid and 140 asked. The closing quotations were as follows: Demand Notes, 126½@127; U. S. 6s Reg. '81, 100⅞; U. S. 6s Coupons, 104@104½; Treasury Notes 7.30, 104½; American Gold, 132⅞@132½; Pacific Mail S. S., 122@123; N. Y. Central, 103⅞@103½; Erie Railroad, 63@63½; Erie Preferred, 92⅞@93; Illinois Central, 80½@80½; Hudson River, 75⅞@76; Cleveland and Toledo, 69⅞@69½; Rock Island Railroad, 82⅞@82¾; Galena and Chicago, 82⅞@83; Harlem Railroad, 22½; Harlem Preferred, 5[illegible]; Reading Railroad, 76½@77; Michigan Central Railroad, 91½@91½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 39½@40; do. guaranteed 8[illegible]@85; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 43½@43½.

The market for foreign bills has been unsettled by the advance in gold.

Freights are quite dull and rates are heavy for American vessels, but firm, though irregular, for neutral ships. To Liverpool, the engagements are 13,000 bush. Wheat at 8d. in bags; 800 bbls. Flour at 2s.; and per neutral flag, 7,000 bush. Wheat at 9d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 4s.; 800 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d.@35s., and 3,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 47s. 6d. To London, 500 bales Hops at ½d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.; and per neutral flag, 13,000 bush. Wheat at 11d. in bags. To Glasgow, per neutral vessel, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d., and 100 tcs. Beef at 7s.

The movement in gold has been very active and buoyant to-day, under the same influences which caused the advance in the stock market. The quotations in the large transactions advanced steadily to 132⅞, which was bid at the close. The movement appeared to be purely speculative, a large amount of purchases being to cover shorts. Customs notes advanced under the same influences to ... One-year certificates are plenty, and selling at 97⅞. For 7.30s there is a good demand at 104⅛. We have good reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will not ask for further authority to issue these notes.

The money market is abundantly easy at 5@6 ₩ cent on satisfactory collaterals, and in some cases 4½ ₩ cent is accepted. Paper of good character is scarce, and passes freely at 4½@6 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs are slightly better to-day, and Provisions are firmer.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1862.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is not quite so active, but a good demand prevails and the low grades are again 5@10c. ₩ bbl. higher, with an upward tendency at the close; the arrivals, though fair, are not equal to the wants of the trade. There is less inquiry for trade brands, but prices are quite firm. The demand is mainly for the home trade and partly for export. The sales are 23,870 bbls. at $5 70@$5 85 for superfine State and Western; $5 95@$6 10 for extra State; $6 15@$6 40 for fancy do.; $6 1[illegible]@$6 45 for the low grades of extra Western; $6 70@$6 90 for shipping Ohio; $6 90@$8 25 for trade brands, and $6 95@$10 for St. Louis extras. Canadian Flour is in good request for the trade, and is 10c. ₩ bbl. firmer; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $6 @$6 45 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 50@$8 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in improved demand, and the low grades are better; sales of 1,070 bbls. at $6 65@$7 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $7 10@$9 for trade brands. Rye Flour is firmer, and in limited request; sales of 150 bbls. at $3 80@$5 25. Corn Meal is in better demand; sales of 750 bbls. at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric. Buckwheat Flour is in good request at quoted rates. We quote:

Sound	$4 60@ 5 10	St. Louis com'n.	$6 90@ 7 25
State, superfine	5 70@ 5 80	St. Louis extra	7 40@10 00
State, good	5 80@ 5 90	Canada, extra	6 00@ 8 20
State, extra	6 00@ 6 10	Balt. Alex.	6 65@ 7 00
Ohio, round-hoop	6 75@ 6 90	Richmond City	None.
Ohio, extra	6 70@ 6 60	Baltimore	6 05@ 8 75
Ohio, choice extra	7 00@ 8 00	Rye Flour	3 80@ 5 25
Mich. & Ind. extra	6 10@ 8 10	Corn Meal, Jersey	—@ 3 75
Genesee, fancy	6 25@ 6 50	Do. Brandywine	4 25@ —
Genesee, extra	6 75@ 8 25	Do. Puncheons	19 00@19 25

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is fairly active, and prices are 1c. ₩ bush. firmer at the close, influenced by the advance in gold and moderate arrivals, which give sellers the advantage. The demand is very general. The sales are 14,700 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 25; 34,600 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 31; 51,200 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 32@$1 36; 53,900 do. Red Western at $1 41@$1 44; 21,000 do. Amber do. at $1 45@$1 46; 14,700 do. Amber State at $1 45@$1 46, and 6,300 do. good White Michigan at $1 55. Barley is steady and in good demand; sales of 11,000 bush. two and four rowed State at $1 40@$1 43. Barley Malt is still scarce, and held at extreme rates. Oats are not so active, and are a shade easier at the close; sales of Canadian at 64@65c., and State and Western at 66@66½c., the latter rate for small lots. Rye is quiet, but scarce and firm; small sales of State at 95c. Corn opened firmer, with an active demand, in part speculative; sales of 307,000 bush. at 62@71c. for inferior to good Unsound; 73@74c. for Sound Mixed afloat; 75c. for 100,000 bush. do. in store, and 76c. for Yellow Western. We quote:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is without important change, the demand is moderate as are the arrivals, but the stock is large and the market lacks buoyancy; sales of 850 bbls. at $10 25 for Rumps; $12 25 for thin Mess; $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, the latter rate for heavy, and $11 50 for Prime. Beef arrives in less enormous quantities but the stock is large and the inquiry is confined to the urgent wants of the trade; sales of 500 bbls. at $12 50@$13 for Plain Mess; and $13 50@$14 for Extra. Beef Hams remain quiet at $16@$17 for Western, and $14@$15 for State. Bacon is dull yet steady. Cut Meats are neglected. Dressed Hogs are firm at 5⅝c. Lard is in good demand and is quite firm; sales of 1,300 bbls. and tcs. at 9@9½c. Included in the sales are 500 bbls. for January delivery on private terms. Butter and Cheese are in good demand and are scarce and firm. We quote:

Beef, M. C'y, bl	$8 — @$— —	Pork, Mess W.	13 12½@13 25
Beef, P'me City	— — @ — —	P'k, Prime W'n.	11 50@ —
Beef, Mess City	nominal.	Beef Hams, ₩ bl.	14 00@16 50
Beef, Mess West	12 50@13 00	Lard, bbls., ₩ lb.	9 @ 9½
Beef, Mess Ext.	13 50@14 00	Hams, Pickled	7 @ 7½
Beef, P'me Mess	21 00@24 00	Hams, Dry Salted	7 @ 7½
Pork, P'me Mess	15 00@16 50	Shoulders, Pickled	4½@ 5
Pork, Cl'r West.	13 50@14 00	Shoulders, Dry Salted	4½@ 4½

WOOL.—The inquiry at the moment is quite moderate, but most holders are indifferent sellers in view of a more active demand and higher rates after the holidays. The supply of Domestic in this and the other principal markets on the seaboard is very light, but there is a considerable quantity of the clip still held in the interior, by speculators principally, for better prices, and this is more particularly true of the finer grades, which have ruled extremely quiet thus far this year, and sold at 2@3c. ₩ lb lower than ordinary and mixed lots. It is more than possible, however, that the finer grades will meet with a more ready sale ere long, and that, too, at enhanced rates, as there are less fine Wools arriving from abroad, owing to the high rates of Exchange, and these goods have ... cost from 2c. to 4c. ₩ lb more than ... being the case, we cannot expect any material ... [illegible] ... advance, and even then, few would be willing to run the risk of importation, so long as roving pirates are permitted to plow the seas unmolested. Under such circumstances and the fact that the stocks in the hands of the woolen producers are becoming greatly diminished, and that they will be obliged to enter the market for fresh supplies suitable for Spring goods soon, the general trade anticipate more activity and higher prices the ensuing month. Manufacturers and individuals in their interest throughout the land, no doubt, will assure us that wool is already too high, and that they cannot afford to pay any further advance, but we reject the assertion in toto. We know right well that mill-owners and their agents complained two or three years since that Middling Upland Cotton was too high at 12@14c. ₩ lb, but now they cannot obtain it at 68c., although it has advanced 700 ₩ cent, while the goods have not risen over 300 per cent. The individual that would assure a cotton manufacturer three years since that common cotton would sell at 60c. ₩ lb in this country, would be considered insane instead of being a close observer of mercantile pursuits. But here is the identical reality upon us now, and the wants of the trade cannot even be supplied at any price. Hence manufacturers have long since changed the greater portion of their machinery on to woolen goods, and the demand for the raw material consequently has rapidly increased without affecting the market essentially for fine wools. It is true the great demand has been principally for low and medium wools, which have commanded very good prices, though not so comparatively high as most other commodities. This must in a measure cease with the close of the manufacture of Fall goods, and producers will be obliged to pay higher rates for an article adapted to Spring production, and the sooner they enter the market the better. The present lull in the market is a delusion incident to the season, and we speak advisedly in the interest of no party when we say that wool at present rates is about the cheapest article in market. We would like to see greater care and attention bestowed on wool raising in this country, but we cannot urge our growers to do it during the continuance of this terrible war, because it would not recompense them sufficiently so long as the great demand runs on to low descriptions, which command more money than the finest Saxony. For any further remarks we cannot do better than append those of a broker—H. A. Pettibone, esq.—whose acquaintance with the trade is and has been a study. In his circular of the 1st instant he remarks:

"The market for all descriptions of Wool during the month of November has been active. The lower grades of Domestic Fleece and Tub-washed Wools have been in great demand, and prices have advanced in several cases, where the Wools were in extra condition. The finer grades have been less active, but holders are firm, expecting when the demand for Spring and Summer goods begins they will go to 75c.

"California Wools are in fair supply; holders are firm at an advance over last month's sales.

"PULLED WOOLS.—The stock is very light, pullers being able to sell as soon as their Wools are ready, at advanced rates.

"Mestizo Wools are in light stock, and holders command the market.

"FOREIGN WOOLS.—The arrivals this month are less than they were the previous one. The Wools adapted to Army clothing have been in moderate demand for the past two weeks. The cause assigned is that Government agents decline buying unless lower rates for Kerseys are submitted to. That the Government will need all now on hand, and what are producing before the Spring passes, is not doubted by those best informed on that subject. Any dodge of the Government agents to reduce the prices for soldiers' clothes will in the end be followed by much higher rates than our manufacturers are now ready to contract for. While we have an army to clothe nearly, if not quite equal to the whole population of the City of New-York, no reasonable mind could for a moment suppose that any great length of time could exist without a demand for all the clothing that could well be got up.

"Imports of Foreign Wool, month ending Nov. 24: 11,604 bales; 4,137,931 lbs.; $748,991."

Truth every word; there are wools held now by parties we know that cannot be obtained short of 75c., and any further advance in exchange would carry prices still higher. All our Domestic Wools however, still not command the extreme rates quoted in THE TRIBUNE. We have reported some sales of mixed Fleeces at 60c. recently, and all at once everybody who has wool in the country wants to get 60c. for theirs, but there is some Missouri in market at 45c., and so here are the extremes. But for the greater information of our millions of readers, we would remark that Pennsylvania and Ohio Fleeces are worth from 58c. to 75c. at present, from No 5 up to No. 1, and double extra; New-York and New-Hampshire 62c.@ ... same kinds; Indiana, Illinois and Vermont Fleeces ... Michigan 65c.@71c., and California 37c.@45c. for ... grades. But our space will not permit us to enter into further details, and therefore we must bring our article to a close. The sales of the week are 150,000 lbs. Domestic at 60c.@ ... for common, fine and medium Fleece. California is in better supply and in very limited demand at our figures, but the sorts would readily bring 50c. We are pleased to know that our friends on the Pacific have been adopting means to improve their flocks. Pulled Wools are very scarce, and meet with a ready sale at extreme rates. Superfine Rochester and New-Hampshire are held at 65c.@70c., and double Extra—at what?—at 60c. If we did not quote this last style the Wool men of the country would surely overwhelm us with letters and scold their agents because they did not get the best prices for their handsome lots. But there are at a discount the past three months. Foreign Wools are in good supply, although not plenty, and holders are very firm in anticipation of higher rates; the sales are therefore very small, being confined to 100 bales at 40c. cash for Brook-washed Odessa and washed Mogadore, and 17@20c. for common Ourselo.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY DEC. 3, 1862.

[Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.]

GUIDE TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in neat order. Mark plain, indelible directions, on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also, tack a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

COMMISSIONS.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 ₩ cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 ₩ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order,

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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THE BEST MAGAZINE

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[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

[illegible]

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

Employment.

EMPLOYMENT—$40 a MONTH—Agents wanted ... [illegible]

New Publications.

The Best Child's Paper in America!

THE LITTLE PILGRIM, EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

[illegible]

LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,

No. 319 Walnut-st., Phila., Pa.

LEE & SHEPARD, successors to Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, will publish on SATURDAY, December 6, DIARY, from March 4, 1861, to November 12, 1862, by Adam Gurowski.

"Dedicated to the Widowed Wives, The Bereaved Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts, and Orphans in the Loyal States."

The author says in his preface:

"*On doit à ... pays sa fortune, sa vie, mais avant tout la vérité.*

"In this diary ... recorded what I heard and saw myself, and what I heard from ... others, on whose veracity I can implicitly rely.

"I recorded impressions as immediately as I felt them. A life almost wholly spent in the tempests and among the breakers of our times ... taught me that the first impressions are the purest and the best.

"If they ever peruse these pages, my friends and acquaintance will find therein what, during these terrible national trials, was a subject of our confidential conversations and discussions, what in letters and by mouth was a subject of repeated forebodings and warnings. Perhaps these pages may in some way explain a phenomenon almost unexampled in history—that twenty millions of people, brave, highly intelligent, and mastering all the wealth of civilization, were, if not virtually overpowered, at least so long kept at bay by about five millions of Rebels.

"Washington, November, 1862." GUROWSKI.

The work will be published in one volume, 12mo., price $1 25, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, by LEE & SHEPARD, successors to Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

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FARM WANTED—In the Western States (near village or city preferred) with good buildings, fences in good repair and soil adapted to grazing and raising good crops and fruit, and if desired would purchase the furniture of house, farming tools, stock, &c., &c. Address, with full detailed particulars, and the cash price, by mail, to W. MILLS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM LAND—Franklinville and Lake Tract, West Jersey, 25 miles south of Philadelphia, in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars, containing reports of Solon Robinson, Hon. Wm. Parry, and others, with full information, sent free by addressing JOHN H. COFFIN, Franklinville, Gloucester Co., N. J.

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SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—Corporations and Merchants wishing to issue SMALL CURRENCY BILLS will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers.

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Small Notes for change—5, 10, 25 and 50 cents ... [illegible] ... by LOTT & McFARLAN, Engravers, No. 133 William-st., New-York City.

$40 PAYS 14 weeks Board and Tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military and Commercial Departments (8 in number). Term opens ... 14 teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., ...

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
And House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way, all will yet be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives, near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last, there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country; but the temporary reverses which afterward befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce, that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation, we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea-coast could not be established and rigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade, under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and, possibly, to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds, I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly Powers. There is still, however, a large and an augmenting number of doubtful cases, upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Governments of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case, it has been kindly received, but has not [illegible] owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated within the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons as contemplate colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing, as, I think, their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year, there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New-Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Joint Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report. I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic Telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco, to connect by a Pacific Telegraph with the line which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of those Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those territories with a view to the publication of its result at home and in foreign countries, results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the Rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenues without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a "legal tender" for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges.

A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned, should ever be kept in view.

Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.

Convertibility, prompt and certain, convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the *best* and *surest* safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations, the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create.

It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,247 06, of which sum $49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,787 64; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50. The remainder, $2,257,065 80 was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, $5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, $1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the Mints, Loans, Post-Office deficiencies, collection of revenue and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, $394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,190,324 45, and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loans and redemptions, $96,096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 09, expended for reimbursement and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be [illegible] year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

The Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These Reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those Departments, nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the Reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the Reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-Office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are, in part, owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that Department, in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the Postal service it is believed has also been much improved. The Postmaster-General has also opened a correspondence, through the Department of State, with foreign Governments, proposing a convention of Postal Representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General in his Report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: "The Public Lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476 26, a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land-Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market."

The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the sums derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently were not really coincident at the beginning point, the Treasury Report, including a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and not by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing, indiscriminately, men, women, and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and, therefore, no means of defense had been provided. It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guaranty against further hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of this road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New-York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and widening the Illinois River, is presented in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States. Also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants, and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully call your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and production are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs, and intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the Inaugural Address, I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of [illegible] language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg leave to repeat: "One section of our country believes Slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any laws can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can be among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section the Fugitive Slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea-coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New-York, to South America and Africa by New-Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes, it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory of the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as a part or parts of the said Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE —. Every State wherein Slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent per cent per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of $— for each slave shown to have been therein by the Eighth Census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterward reintroducing or tolerating Slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received or the value thereof and all interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE —. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the Rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of Slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ARTICLE —. Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length.

Without Slavery, the rebellion could never have existed; without Slavery, it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to Slavery and the African race among us. Some would perpetuate Slavery; some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities, we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession, we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise, but it would be compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are:

1. The emancipation.
2. The length of time for consummating it (thirty-seven years); and
3. The compensation.

The Emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual Slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement; in fact, [illegible] those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves it to each State choosing to act under it to abolish Slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual Slavery and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless, some of those who are to pay and not to receive, will object; yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property; property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly, it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum, when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires large sums and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time, we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000, as now; and, not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first National Census in 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad National homestead is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign-born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native-born away; but such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average of Europe, 73⅓ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, Connecticut 99, New-York and New-Jersey each 80; and the two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63, and the latter 59. The States, already above the European average, except New-York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, we find the population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

1790....	3,929,827	
1800....	5,305,937	—35.02 per cent ratio of increase.
1810....	7,239,814	—36.45 per cent ratio of increase.
1820....	9,638,131	—33.13 per cent ratio of increase.
1830....	12,866,020	—33.49 per cent ratio of increase.
1840....	17,069,453	—32.67 per cent ratio of increase.
1850....	23,191,876	—35.87 per cent ratio of increase.
1860....	31,443,790	—35.58 per cent ratio of increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent in the population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent below or two per cent above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results: 1870, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925—our territory, at 73⅓ persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely would retard the population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of the population and proportionately of the wealth of the country. With these we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to-day without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what by a different policy we should have to pay now, when the number is but 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan—and then the latter will cost no blood; no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored person to six whites; and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should Emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, colored people to some extent have fled North from bondage, and now perhaps from both bondage and destitution; but if Gradual Emancipation or deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted to the mutual interests involved, and in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of Slavery in this District last Spring?

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the Census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing Slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war, nor proceedings under the Proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone, while all it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment, and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force.

It is most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterward three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no very distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation; nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can any of us imagine better," but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say "We are for the Union." The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power, and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth.

Other means may succeed. This could not fail.

The way is plain—peaceful—generous—just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

The Postmaster-General's Report.

The Report for this year exhibits a very healthy financial condition of the Post-Office Department and shows it to be thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of improvement. The efficiency of the service has been maintained at the highest point, accompanied by a great diminution of expenditures. The gross revenue of the Department for this fiscal year including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was $9,012,549 56. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $11,125,364 13. The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only $10,470 50 less than it was for the year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union. This shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States. While the revenues have been so nobly sustained at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the year the expenditures were $2,481,394 93 [illegible] than last year. The following comparison of figures are interesting:

Expenditures for 1860 for service in all the States $14,874,772 89; revenues for the same year, $9,218,067 40; deficiency $5,656,705 49. Expenditures for 1861: service interrupted in 1861, $13,606,759 11; gross revenues for 1861: service interrupted in 1861 $9,049,296 40; deficiency, $4,557,462 71. Expenditures for 1862, $11,125,364 13; revenues for 1862, $9,012,549 56; deficiency, $2,112,814 57. Reduction of expenditures as compared with 1860, $3,749,4[illegible]; reduction of expenditures as compared with 1861, $2,481,394.

The Department has not been, for many years, nearly self-sustaining. This result is largely owing to the suspension of postal expenditures in the Seceded States, which were greatly in excess of postal receipts; but not alone to that. A revision of all discretionary expenses has been made, and large reductions [illegible]. The pay of agents has been regraded and equalized. Economy has been re-established in large offices, where waste was found. Incompetency, wherever found in official position, has been removed, and an effort made to adopt a standard of merit and of administrative efficiency, in lieu of partisan and inferior motives for appointment. The Postmaster-General expresses his determination to adhere to this course.

The number of postage stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 7,078,188. The value of letter envelopes was $733,255 59. The value of stamped newspaper wrappers, $23,648 [illegible]; increase of issue over 1861, $1,144,658 27. The total value sold was $6,910,131 89.

The increasing demand on the part of the public for the stamped newspaper shows that their introduction has satisfied a public demand, and promotes the convenience of correspondents.

In the first quarter of the current year ending September 30, the number of stamps issued to postmasters was 104,000,000. Their calls for over 200,000,000, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the usual demand for a year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of the stamps as a currency by the public in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency.

The difference between the value of stamps sold and stamps canceled in the fiscal year 1862 shows $738,379 96 as the amount in the hands of purchasers on the 1st of July, 1862.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year is 2,282,018, which is 267,000 less than in the previous year. The whole number of valuable letters sent out by the Dead Letter office was 51,239. Many interesting details are given in the Report touching the operations of the office. Out of 21,493 cases where causes of nondelivery were ascertained, only 225 were attributable to the fault of Postmasters; 822 letters had no address whatever.

Congress at its first session passed an act authorizing the employment of 25 additional clerks to facilitate the return of dead letters to their writers, with the expectation that the receipts of postage thereon would cover the appropriation of $40,000 for their compensation. The result thus far shows that an excess of revenue therefrom over the expenses has accrued to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The whole number of Post-Offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th of June, 1862, was 28,785, of which there were in the loyal States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were 8,902.

The net increase in the established offices over last year was 121. The number of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7,785. The total postages accrued on United States and European mails during the year amounts to $1,144,095 82, being a reduction on the amount of the previous year of $217,940 88. Of the total amount collected the excess collected in the United States was $212,607 36, which constitutes the balance paid to the several foreign departments, the cost of exchange being defrayed by the United States. The Postmaster-General objects to this cost as inequitable, and proposes, if possible, to retrieve the Department from this burden.

The mail-lettings which went into operation on the 1st of July last in the Western Division, and were effected on such favorable terms as compared with the previous lettings that a reduction of expenditure resulted to the amount of $331,000. At the same time the length of the routes was increased by 159 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 754,428 miles. Notwithstanding this increase of service, the net saving is over 9 per cent, as compared with the previous term.

The total annual cost of the internal service in operation on the 30th of June last was $5,853,834, to which add the cost of the various agencies, route and local, messengers, &c., $460,630 92, and the cost of the service at that date is $6,314,464 92, which includes $1,000,000 for the overland mail route not before charged upon the revenues of this Department.

The saving in the lettings of the West to July, 1862, is attributed to a strict adherence to the law of 1845, authorizing what is known as star bids.

The report renews the recommendation for codifying all the postal laws, and hopes it may be done at this session.

Among the improvements under consideration by the Postmaster-General, is that of embossing postal stamps on business and other envelopes, supplied for that purpose by persons desiring to furnish their own designs. It is believed that this will largely increase the use of stamped envelopes in lieu of stamps, which is an object of great importance to the Department.

He also discourages the use of the mails for transmitting money, and speaks favorably of a limited money order system, and offers an amendment to the registry system, by which a return receipt shall be sent to the dispatching party as evidence of the fact and date of delivery of the package.

He also proposes to abolish many of the discriminating rates of postage now existing, approximating as far as possibly to uniformity, and increasing the

efficiency and extent of the delivery and collection of letters by carriers in cities.

Interior Report.

The Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith, reports that the demand for the public lands has continued to decline since his last report, the sales for cash not having produced a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of our land system. Most of the Indian tribes with which treaties have been made (excepting the tribes in Kansas) have manifested a restless and turbulent spirit, developed, in many instances, into open hostilities. The Indian massacres in Minnesota are attributed primarily to the rebellion in the Southern States, and there is evidence that they were led in their cruel butcheries by evil disposed white men. To secure the people against a repetition of these terrible scenes it is recommended that the Indians be removed to some point remote from any white settlement. The wisdom of making treaties with Indian tribes, and regarding them as quasi-independent nations is gravely doubted. While it is the duty of the Government to protect these red men as far as possible, it is held that the rapid progress of civilization upon this continent, will not permit the lands which are required for cultivation to be surrendered to savage tribes for hunting grounds. They should, therefore, be taught to earn their subsistence of labor and be instructed in the cultivation of the soil.

The business of the Patent-office has exhibited increased activity the past year. During the year from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, there were received 5,302 applications for patents, of which 3,522 were granted. In the same time 811 caveats were filed, and 29 applications for extensions were received, of which 18 were granted. Seventeen hundred patents remain in the office awaiting the payment of the fee which is due on delivery. The details of the Census for 1860 are being rapidly prepared for publication. On this service, at the present time, 110 persons are employed, including clerks, laborers, messengers and watchmen.

The appropriations heretofore made to this service amount to		$1,627,000 00
Of which there has been paid to Marshals and their assistants	$1,064,422 03	
For Clerk hire and contingencies	422,934 20	—1,487,356 23
Leaving unexpended on the 30th September		$139,633 77

The expenses of the United States Courts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were $523,662 02, being $204,337 59 less than the expenses of the previous year.

Land-Office Report.

The report of the Commissioner of the Land-Office is voluminous. During the year surveys have been made in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, New-Mexico, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. On the 30th September, 1862, there was of public lands on hand surveyed, and unoffered, and unsold, 134,918,330 89 acres ...

[illegible]

Pensions.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT.

For the Week Ending Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places of the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,343	16	335	392	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	323	20	17	3,947	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	66	23	27	2,635	....
At Chamberlin's, R.-st.	91	27	41	2,247	....
Sent from cars to butchers	..	..	..	1,300	....
Sold to butchers, at Bergen	424	..	..	..	..
Total	4,266	86	420	10,421	52,636
Total previous week	5,461	62	576	9,116	52,671
Av. No. per wk. last yr.	4,235	116	632	9,853	10,758

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	1,029	Illinois	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	127	Kentucky	[illegible]
Ohio	413	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Indiana	321	Michigan	[illegible]

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.
By the Erie Railroad	777	....	....	....
Hudson River Railroad	702	....	....	....
Harlem Railroad	959	16	335	392
Camden and Amboy R.	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River Boats	627	....	....	....
On foot	288	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	....	....	....	....

The New York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of the transportation of Stock for the week ending to-day: Beeves, 170; Horses, 60; Swine, 11,060.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,343.

The prices to-day, are quoted as follows:

First quality ... $8@9 | Ordinary ... 6
Medium ... 7½@8½

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 9½c.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c. to 8½c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, may be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,266.

This is 1,195 head less than last week, and 19 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day being 3,343, shows 343 head less than the average, and 1,273 head less than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

Lower & Briggs, Ind.	76	Platt Reed, N. Y.	[illegible]
John Moss, O.	109	A. L. Blackman, N. Y.	[illegible]
Eb. Kelley, N. Y.	56	H. Westheimer, Ind.	[illegible]
T. M. Vail, N. Y.	60	W. W. Morton, Ill.	[illegible]
T. Doty, N. Y.	37	Porter Welch, N. Y.	[illegible]
Todd & Wheeler, N. Y.	67	J. M. Wells, N. Y.	[illegible]
Pat. Riley, O.	80	S. G. Woodruff & Bro., Pa.	[illegible]
J. Kirkover, N. Y.	26	Wm. Geary, O.	[illegible]
Pat. Burns, Ill.	70	B. Dumbville, N. Y.	[illegible]
W. Graham, N. Y.	20	A. B. Mead, N. Y.	[illegible]
Sam. Shoester, Ky.	114	Dooley & Lawless, N. Y.	[illegible]
Sam. Shuester, Mich.	76	Geo. Bright, N. Y.	[illegible]
A. M. Clark, Ky.	70	A. Scott, N. Y.	[illegible]
A. M. Clark, Ill.	39	John A. Merritt, N. Y.	[illegible]
John Leonard, N. Y.	18	O. Grady, N. Y.	[illegible]
Perkins & Smith, Mich.	31	W. E. Dudley, Pa.	[illegible]
A. Hammond, N. Y.	20	R. Emery & Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
A. L. Bateman, O.	22	J. Yateman, O.	[illegible]
E. W. Gwynne, O.	61	Page & Tucker, Ill.	[illegible]

[illegible]

The Horse Market.

[illegible]

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
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HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.
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GENUINE PREPARATION.
GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,
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BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H
H
H

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

E
E
E

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say ...

[illegible]

Sewing-Machines.

WHEELER & W[illegible] SEWING MACHINES AT REDUCED [illegible]

With Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop-check, New Style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, Braider, &c.

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at the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1861.

at the Fairs of

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

American Institute, New-York.	Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati.
Mechanics' Association, Boston.	Kentucky Institute, Louisville.
Franklin Institute, Phila.	Mechanical Association, St. Louis.
Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington.	Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.
Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore.	

AT THE STATE FAIRS OF

Maine,	Pennsylvania,	Indiana,	Michigan,
Vermont,	Virginia,	Iowa,	Wisconsin,
Connecticut,	Mississippi,	Tennessee,	California.
New-York,	Missouri,	Illinois,	
New-Jersey,	Ohio,	Kentucky,	

AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

"This Machine makes the 'LOCK-STITCH,' and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."—*Report of American Institute, New-York.*

It is adapted to all kinds of FAMILY SEWING, ARMY CLOTHING, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Gaiters, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Silk Goods.

The Lock-Stitch made by this Machine cannot be ravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

The Machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

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This Machine has taken the First Premium at the State Fairs last held in

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Ohio,	Tennessee,
Indiana,	Virginia,
Illinois,	North Carolina,
Michigan,	Alabama,
Iowa,	California.

Including every State Fair at which it has been exhibited in 1862.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the First Premium at every Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

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OUR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Official Report of Gen. Halleck.

The Recall of the Potomac Army from the Peninsula.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DELAY IN MOVING.

Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Tremendous Struggle by Pope, His Officers and Men.

The Tardy Re-enforcement by the Potomac Army.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS.

The Opportunity to Crush the Rebel Army Lost.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

How Harper's Ferry, its Troops and Munitions were Lost.

The Delay of M'Clellan to Pursue the Enemy.

How He was Finally Driven After Them.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Requisition Promptly and Abundantly Filled.

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIRS AT IUKA AND CORINTH.

THE DISASTROUS CAMPAIGN OF GEN. BUELL.

The Operations in the Departments of the Gulf, the South, the Indian Hostilities, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The following is Gen. Halleck's Official Report of our Military Operations:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order, I assumed the command of the army as General-in-Chief. The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited Gen. McClellan's headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to favor some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of re-enforcements that could be sent to the Army of the Potomac. On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing Gen. McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least 50,000 additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent, that I was not authorized to promise him over 20,000, and that I could not well see how even that number could be safely withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional 20,000, but immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require 35,000, a force which it was impossible to send him without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenseless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of Gen. Pope, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers, I determed to attempt this junction on the Rappahannock, by bringing McClellan's forces to Acquia Creek. Accordingly, on the 30th July I telegraphed to him to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Acquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized Gen. McClellan to assume control of all the vessels in the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster-General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured. On the 5th I received a protest from Gen. McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2. On the 1st of August I ordered Gen. Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport News, transfer them to Acquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburg. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Acquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to Gen. McClellan.

About this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back Gen. Pope, and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and trustworthy that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon Gen. McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of Gen. Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized Gen. Pope to order the main forces of Gen. Cox in Western Virginia with all possible dispatch by railroad to join him via Washington. To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, Gen. Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpepper and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered Banks's Corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard-fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of re-enforcements [corps] of Gens. McDowell and Sigel, the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court-House, and captured important dispatches, showing that Lee was moving, by forced marches the main body of the Rebel army to attack Pope, before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed to Gen. Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reënforced. He commenced this movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been reënforced by King's division and a part of Burnside's corps, under Gen. Reno, from Fredericksburg. I also directed Gen. Burnside to occupy Richard's and Barnett's Fords, which were between him and Gen. Pope's main army.

The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of this river for eight days. It was hoped that during this time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Acquia Creek to enable us to prevent any further advance of Lee, and eventually, with the combined armies, to drive him back upon Richmond. On the 24th he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock Railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from Gen. Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3, and dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved further up the river and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear, and cut off his supplies from Washington.

Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to Gen. Pope on the 23d: "By no means expose your railroad communication with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending your supplies and reënforcements." On the 26th, I telegraphed: "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so, but the main object now is to ascertain his position." From this time till the 30th I had no communication with Gen. Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right and attacked his rear.

Finding it doubtful whether we could hold Rappahannock long enough to effect this junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I had heard that the enemy had turned Gen. Pope's right flank and forced him to change his front, I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed Gen. Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

Gen. Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville, Reno and Kearney were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's Division was sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap. Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead, and many of their wounded, on the field. As McDowell, Sigel, and Reynolds had reached their positions, there was now every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reënforcements could come to his relief.

On the evening of the 27th, Gen. Pope ordered Gen. Porter to be at Bristow's Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th, with Morell's, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry, and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reasons Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzelman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run by the Centreville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopeville to Newmarket and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near Warrenton turnpike, and a severe but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle-ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day, and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting, our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit. Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brig.-Gens. Kearney and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army had been re-enforced by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not trustworthy accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and re-enforcements to Gen. Pope's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. Our losses in these battles were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from Gen. Pope, marked Exhibit No. 4, I have no means of ascertaining their extent. Gen. Pope was transferred to another Department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be paroled as prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, etc., caused by recent losses, Gen. Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defenses of Washington, which were then under the command of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d, without loss. Gen. Pope being now second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another Department. Although this short and active campaign was from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital till troops could be collected for its defense. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the Rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.

Seeing that an attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his main army across the Potomac for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gen. McClellan was directed to pursue him with all troops which were not required for the defense of Washington. Several corps were immediately thrown out in observation at Darnestown and Leesboro', and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion entered Frederick on the 12th. As the campaign was to be carried on within the department commanded by Maj.-Gen. Wool, I directed Gen. McClellan to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to departmental lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburg had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly confine his defense, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Hights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position, with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his position until Gen. McClellan could relieve him, or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to Gen. McClellan and to Col. Miles.

The left of Gen. McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to the South Mountains, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell